

SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

WORTH
".E."

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

WOMEN'S SECTION
13 to 20

FINANCIAL SECTION
21 to 32

This Week:—Coke Replace Anthracite?—Fuel Situation Gradually Changing—
Pets as Aids to Happiness—The Negro Race in Canada—The Future of our Forests

The FRONT PAGE

MacDonald Government Starts Out

The Ramsay MacDonald Government, judging from the contents of the King's speech, seems to have reached the conclusion that, during the first year of its administration, at any rate, it will need to walk warily. Herein it is certainly wise. Nobody desires another general election in the immediate future, and if the Labor Government walks cautiously, as it seems disposed to do, for the moment, along the well-trodden path of constitutional usage and procedure, then there is no reason why there should be another appeal to the country, with all its inevitable dislocations and disturbances of various kinds, for some little while. Should it, however, forsake that path and yield to those of its members who clamor for "Socialism in Our Time," then its days of office are likely to be few. For neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party is likely to be oblivious of the fact that, at the last election, the people, by a majority of over 5,000,000 votes, declared against Socialism, and that on these two parties jointly the responsibility devolves of seeing that, in this respect, the will of the people shall prevail.

Mr. MacDonald has certainly been fortunate in his early efforts to lay the foundations on which it may be possible to build a settlement of the vexatious and dangerous problem of naval parity, as between Great Britain and the United States. For those efforts, the ground had been so well prepared by the Conservative Government that preceded his own that, when he held his momentous Sabbath-day conference in Scotland with Ambassador Dawes, the atmosphere was exactly of the right kind. The Anglo-American naval problem is the most difficult of all international questions, and, if only it can be satisfactorily settled (as there looks to be good hope that it may) then other international questions will be found to be easier of solution.

In this matter, Mr. MacDonald has the best wishes of all people of goodwill, both within and outside Great Britain. But it would be ungrateful not to bear in mind the spade-work of his predecessors in office, particularly of Mr. Bridgeman as First Lord of the Admiralty. No one doubts that President Coolidge was sincerely anxious for a naval agreement between his own country and Great Britain. Nevertheless, at the abortive Geneva Conference, the scales were weighted against the British; but one great service Mr. Bridgeman rendered which, one may be sure, has not gone unmarked by men of light and leading in the United States. He had promised that two of the British ten thousand-ton cruisers should be dropped, and he kept his word, even though no agreement was reached at Geneva. Moreover, he was able to show that, judged by pre-war costs, the present British navy represents a distinct decrease on previous standards. Incidentally, it may be added that a phenomenally large portion of the present British naval expenditure goes for payment of pensions.

In domestic affairs, the program of the MacDonald Government, while it looks to be comprehensive, is yet very vague in outline. There is to be legislation in the form of amendments to the Factory and Old Age Pensions Acts. A Housing bill is to be brought in. An investigation into the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors is promised, but no indication is afforded as to its scope. Commissioners are to be appointed to enquire into the effect on the coal industry of the substitution of a seven-hour for the existing eight-hour day in the coal mines. This last is rather cold comfort for his followers who have already declared, almost solidly, for such substitution immediately.

Thus there is nothing rabid in the Government's program, as announced for its first session. How far—and for how long—it will satisfy the *liaison* committee that is to be formed with the idea of "gingering-up" the cabinet, is, perhaps, another question, as to which the answer may be forthcoming ere long.

Memorial Unveiled at Halifax

A day of proud, solemn and tender memories for Halifax was Dominion Day of this year. For on that day the splendid war memorial that the city has erected in the Grand Parade, to the memory of those who fell, and to the honor of those who served in the Great War, was unveiled by Sir Robert Borden, Canada's war-time Premier, himself a Nova Scotian by birth. The memorial itself is a monument of which simplicity and dignity are the outstanding features. The design of the sculptor has been to typify the sacrifice made by Canadian motherhood, for the honor of the Dominion and for the cause of right and equity, in the most testing and fateful years of which history holds record. The dominant figure in the design represents the mother leaning on a shield on which the coat of arms of the city of Halifax is emblazoned. Under the figure is the coat of arms of the Province of Nova Scotia, while the coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada is on the reverse side of the monument, together with the following inscription: "In the city archives are treasured the names of thirteen hundred and sixty men and women whose sacrifice is perpetuated by this memorial." The table on which lay the Book of Remembrance was covered with the silken Royal standard of King Henry VII which the ladies of Bristol (England) presented to the ladies of Halifax on this occasion of the dedication of the Halifax war memorial.

It is altogether fitting that, in Halifax, with its splendid, storied past, there should be erected a monument so eminently worthy alike of those whose memory it is designed to keep in perpetual honor and reverence and of the city itself. For no city in all this land can lay claim to higher and prouder traditions of loyal and valorous service for the defence of the common weal. This fact



LADY HAMILTON AS CASSANDRA

One of the most famous of George Romney's studies of the famous beauty which brought \$42,500 in the sale of the Lord Brownlow picture collection at Christie's, London, a few weeks ago. Romney painted Lady Hamilton in many guises, but seldom in a tragic pose as in this picture.

was emphasized by Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who, after Sir Robert Borden, was the chief speaker of the occasion, in the following eloquent words: "On this very ground, then a rough, unlevelled field, was held, 180 years ago, the first regular parade of the Militia of Nova Scotia, when all male settlers of this city, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, assembled and organized. Down through the years, in the War of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Crimean War, the North West Rebellion, the South African War, and, lastly, the Great War, in operations both by land and sea, this fortress has well earned the Imperial poet's tribute, as being 'The Warden of the Honor of the North.'"

It is a far cry from the day of the first parade of the Nova Scotia Militia to the time of the sternest and most terrific conflict in the history of mankind. But the spirit that moved "all male settlers of Halifax, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to assemble and organize" was the self-same spirit that animated 1,360 young men and women of Halifax, drawn from the ordinary callings of life, and without either previous military training or military ambitions, to serve as soldiers and nurses, and, finally, to make the supreme sacrifice for all that those of our race hold most dear. In Halifax, in Canada, in the Empire, may that spirit never fail, even though, in the dawn of a day in which, as we all hope, international justice is being enthroned, there may not be the like reason for its being stirred to martial action.

Opening of Airport at Moncton

A crowd of between 30,000 and 40,000 people attended at the opening of the airport at Moncton, N.B., by Hon. H. H. MacLean, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on Dominion Day. Among the other speakers were Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General. The spectacular part of the proceedings assumed the form of an air pageant, which Sir Henry Thornton, with characteristic felicity of phrase, subsequently declared to be symbolical, in its enterprise and courage, of the new spirit abroad in the Maritime Provinces. In this pageant thirteen planes took part, the fliers hailing from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Sydney, Woodstock, N.B., and Portland, Maine. The Ford trimotor machine of 675 horse power, and with a carrying capacity of fourteen passengers, was the largest plane participating. The people of Moncton and of the Province of New

Brunswick, as a whole, have good reason to feel proud of the great step forward that has been taken in the opening of this fine airport. Sir Henry Thornton gave it as his opinion, in the course of his speech, in which he made it clear that the railroads do not look on the air service as a competitor, but as an auxiliary, that there is no more progressive community in the world than the people representing the Maritime Provinces. According to the Postmaster General, Canada, in the past two years, has outstripped all her competitors in air development, and it is clear from the inauguration of its airport with its unexcelled facilities, that Moncton, at all events, does not intend to be left behind in this big advance.

Unconscious Humorist Heard From

"The Forum" is a very vital and handsomely produced American periodical which calls itself "A Magazine of Controversy." Many and indeed most controversialists are unconscious humorists, that is to say persons who without a sense of humor in themselves are nevertheless a source of gaiety for others. The most marked example of the type we have encountered for some time is one David A. Orebaugh, who appends his name to an article in the July issue of the magazine entitled "America and the Pope; a Frank Protestant View."

His Holiness must by this time be accustomed to being "viewed with alarm" whatever course he pursues; but few could have imagined that anyone would conjure up the fear that the recent concordat between Mussolini and the Vatican constituted a menace to the United States. In fact it is plain that Mr. Orebaugh is indignant, though he tries to control himself, because Church and State in Italy should have quietly settled a political dispute of long duration and rather irritating character, without thinking of the possible repercussions on "American democracy" or taking into consideration the "protestant suspicions" that might be aroused. To Mr. Orebaugh's way of thinking the tranquillization of the protestant mind in the United States is more important than the tranquillization of Italian religious and social life. What he calls the "restoration of temporal power to the Holy See" may, he admits, "conceivably" have some importance for European nations. But he hastens to suggest that "it is not likely to produce in them,—bred in the Catholic tradition as they are, and accustomed for centuries to monarchical institutions and to the spiritual and temporal overlordship of the church—the disquietude that it awakens in the Ameri-

can democracy, twenty millions of whose people have sworn fealty to the Vatican while at the same time owing allegiance to the American state."

The writer of this editorial cannot profess an intimate knowledge of Catholic practices. Nevertheless he thinks that a good many thousands of Canadian Catholics would be puzzled if asked to state when and where the "swearing in" took place. Evidently Mr. Orebaugh thinks they go through a sort of naturalisation process. Owing to the vastly greater relative position of Roman Catholicism in Canada than in the United States, the question of this alleged dual fealty has on many occasions become a matter of public discussion in this country; and there is not a Catholic, and few well informed Protestants who do not know that the church teaches obedience to the state so long as freedom in the practice of their religion (guaranteed by the way in the United States constitution) is not interfered with. Mr. Orebaugh's assumption that because the Pope has become temporal ruler of an estate possibly as large as Central Park, New York, and provided with a small railway station, that this historic principle has been altered, is plainly ridiculous. During the first hundred years of the American Republic's existence the Pope enjoyed a much more extensive temporal power than that lately restored. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century, diplomatic and consular relations with the Papal State prevailed in the United States. We never heard that this condition harmed anyone, or that the growth of the republic was crushed under the heel of His Holiness. We rather fancy that if the slavery issue of that period had been left with the Vatican as an outside party to settle, it would have been bloodlessly solved and disasters which have sad "repercussions" to-day would have been averted.

We doubt if the serious fears which Mr. Orebaugh credits to American democracy as a result of the Italian concordat, exist in the minds of any persons save those below the average standards of human intelligence, nor are such fears likely to arise unless a vast Papal navy and Papal army threaten to ravage the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Considering the rather limited dimensions of the Papal temporality such an event seems unlikely.

The remedy Mr. Orebaugh proposes will provide another laugh not merely for Catholics but for Anglicans. It is that Catholics ally the fears and suspicions of "American democracy" by "cutting loose" from Rome and joining the Episcopalian Church. We do not think that this is likely to happen in our time either. But the very suggestion indicates a certain partiality in Mr. Orebaugh. Why not the Methodist, Episcopal body, or the Regular Baptists?

Chancellor Richardson of Queen's

Queen's University, in selecting Mr. James Armstrong Richardson, one of its own alumni, to be its Chancellor, in succession to Sir Robert Borden, has made a choice that betokens at once its originality of outlook and its capacity to discern and appreciate unquestioned and unquestionable worth.

The new Chancellor is a big man, both physically and mentally, of robust physique and of tireless vigor of mind, and he has framed his career along strenuous lines. Still a young man, he has touched life at many points and has already a great record of solid and substantial achievement to his credit. He is the active head of the largest grain-exporting concern in Canada, and, in that capacity, has more than once given signal proof of the sagacity and soundness of his business judgment. For several years, too, he has been connected, as a director and otherwise, with some of the most important shipping, transportation and financial businesses in Canada, by all of which his counsel has been highly esteemed. During the latter part of the war, he undertook work of the most responsible kind on behalf of the Allied Governments, not only taking charge of wheat distribution to something like a couple of hundred Canadian flour mills, but also assuming a large share of the responsibility for the grain purchase of the Allies.

His interest in all that concerns the welfare of his *alma mater* has been unflinching. He has been a member of its Board of Governors for several years, and the Richardson Memorial Stadium, erected to the memory of his brother, the late Mr. George T. Richardson, who was killed in the war, and who was an athlete of great renown—is, indeed, he himself is but one evidence of his generosity to his old University.

Popular Playwright Departs

Recent issues of the "Ukrainian Labor News" and "Robitnyk" (Working Woman) announce that M. Irchan, the Ukrainian author and "Red" propagandist has shaken the dust of Canada from his feet and returned to Soviet Ukraine. A few months ago SATURDAY NIGHT published an article explaining that Mr. Irchan was the most popular dramatist in Canada; that more of his plays were presented to more widely distributed audiences, than in the case of any other writer resident in this country. The article also gave with impartial accuracy details of his plots and dialogue. They were allowed to speak for themselves. No attempt was made to mar the literary summary with useless invective. It was as detached a criticism as though it had been written of the plays of Barrie or Pinero. It was probably the fullest account of his career and talents that has appeared anywhere, and anyone of our Canadian writers would have been pleased at such detail. The only portion that was subject to editorial revision was a paragraph dealing with a poem of Mr. Irchan's, rather luridly describing how he expects the girls to behave when the "Revolution" which is to relieve the race from work and other conditions that at present cramp the freedom of the spirit. The poem seemed a little veristic for a family journal.

But was Mr. Irchan gratified at the attention bestowed on him by SATURDAY NIGHT? He was not,

and hastened to say so; though he could offer no challenge of the accuracy of the article save that one or two of the plays attributed to him were translations into Ukrainian of plays by other authors of similarly "red" tendencies. The publication of the details his literary achievement he assumed to be actuated by base capitalistic and "bourgeois" malice. The Ukrainian "Red" press (and it should be understood that there is a Ukrainian "White" press also) has been "beefing" about the subject ever since. And now it has persuaded itself that SATURDAY NIGHT had something to do with driving Mr. Irchan back to Eastern Europe. In his valedictory in "The Ukrainian Labor News" is a clear allusion to this publication in which he says that "Some provocative English newspapers were trying to provoke me and they made me sick, but I feel proud about it." He submits another reason also for giving up his mission of starting the "Revolution" in Canada, namely the "very small quantity of intellectuals in our organization."

"Robitnyca" says that SATURDAY NIGHT detested Mr. Irchan and that the meanness of the attacks on him was the article on "Canadian Bolshevik Drama" which we published last February. Really we did not detest this Ukrainian playwright, and had no intention of breaking his young heart. We thought him a most interesting person and were only sorry that we did not know Ukrainian or possess the high sign that would have enabled us to see his plays. As the article showed, they are "Hot stuff."

Changes in McGill University

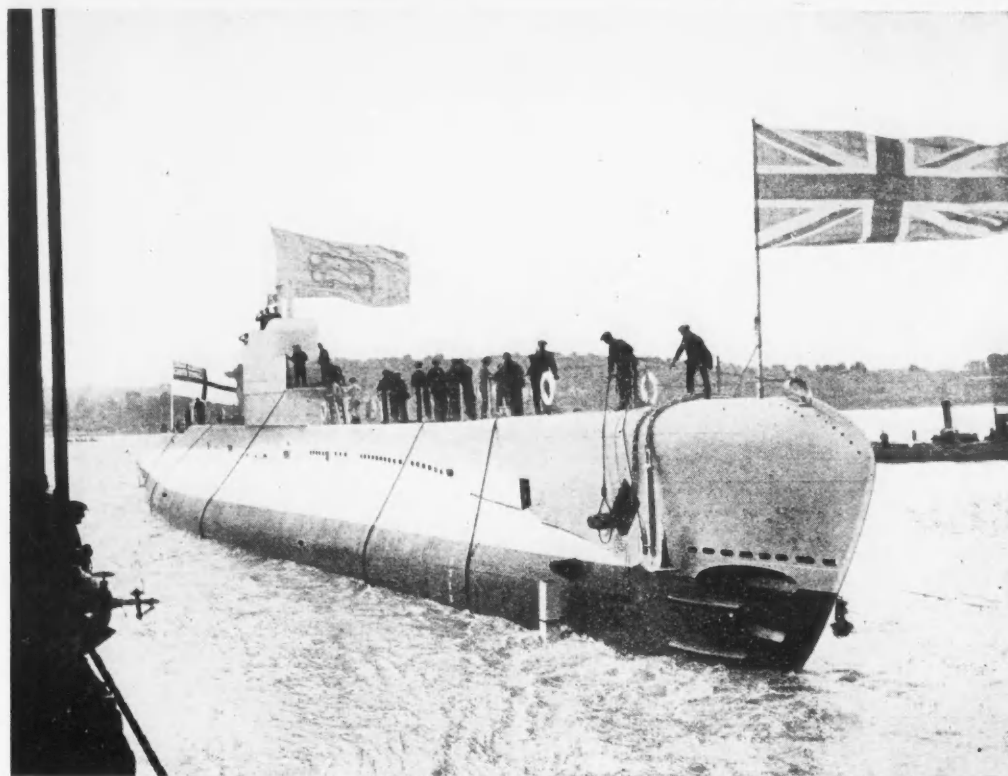
Chief among the resignations was that of Mr. Justice R.A.E. Greenshields as professor of criminal law and procedure. As all the world knows, his Lordship has had one of the most distinguished of legal careers, which received its fitting recognition, the other day, by his appointment as Chief Justice of the Superior Court in the district of Montreal. It is now forty-six years ago since he graduated in arts at McGill University and forty-four years ago since he received the degree of B.C.L. from its law faculty. For very many years he has been associated with that faculty, and it was only last year that he resigned its deanship. For Justice E. Fabre Survever has been appointed by the Board of Governors to succeed him as professor of criminal law and procedure. Mr. Justice Survever, who has been very much in the limelight recently, by reason of his determined stand on the matter of not allowing the Superior Court to enact the part of a "rubber stamp," for registering the decrees of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, with respect to workmen's compensation cases, is a nephew of the late Monseigneur Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal. He was educated at McGill, as well as at Laval University, and first joined the staff of the former institution in 1905, being appointed professor of civil procedure twelve years later.

Outstanding among the other appointments just made to the staff is that of Dr. F. C. Harrison to be dean of the faculty of graduate studies. From 1911 until three years ago, Dr. Harrison was principal of Macdonald College, with which he first became identified in 1905 as professor of bacteriology, after holding a similar position at the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, for several years. As a bacteriologist, he has an international reputation and he has been a prolific and weighty contributor on bacteriological subjects to the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada and to periodical literature. But his interests are very far from being limited to the realm of science, for he is one of the most versatile of men. He has always been keenly interested in matters military, and during the last three years of the war, he was Assistant Adjutant General at the Petawawa artillery camp. For wide general reading, and for *their* literature at its best, it would be hard to find his superior, and the same thing can be said with regard to his conversational powers—the appropriate anecdote, the *mot juste*, in the way of epigrammatic comment, all such things are his at command. He is a painter of no mean merit. And, if he had not made science his vocation, he could certainly have achieved fame, and possibly opulence, as a furniture-maker; for, as a hobby, he makes, from start to finish, out of old English oak, furniture that, for excellence of craftsmanship, combined with beauty of design, would put most professional cabinet-makers to shame. Further than that, the houses of his friends, almost from one end of Canada to the other, contain mementoes attesting to his skill as a worker in brass and other metals.

Mention was made in these columns recently of the presentation of Sir William Osler's magnificent library to McGill. But the University has, in addition, within the last two or three months, been the recipient of many other valuable gifts and bequests, and these were formally reported to the Board of Governors at its meeting, the other day. Chief among them is the magnificent bequest of \$100,000 from the late Sir Vincent Meredith, the income from which sum is to be used for the advancement of agricultural economics at Macdonald College. The Rockefeller Foundation has made a grant of \$85,000 to the McGill faculty of medicine, the payment of which is to be spread over a period of three years, to be used for the furtherance of research work in experimental surgery. The same faculty has also received a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. M. L. Ottman, to establish the "Madeline L. Ottman Fund for Research in Epilepsy", and a gift of \$2,500 from Mr. Howard Murray, while the late Dr. F. J. Shepherd, bequeathed to it his entire medical library. The University library has received a gift of \$18,000 from Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker, as a further presentation to the Blacker library. Dr. W. W. Colpitts has donated \$5,000 to the faculty of applied science, to endow a scholarship in civil engineering, to be known as the "John Bonsall Porter Scholarship". That faculty has also been presented by Dr. F. D. Adams with his books, specimens and apparatus dealing with the subject of geology, and by Mr. A. C. Tagge with a set of Johnson blocks, used for maintaining the accuracy of dimension gauges costing some \$1,200. Many other valuable gifts have been made to the University library and to the Redpath museum by other generous donors.

Black Rod

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT
Dear Sir: With reference to your London correspondent's article re Black Rod's retirement, page 31 in the issue of Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT, June 22nd, I notice that he states that Sir Thomas Butler has been a most efficient Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to give him his full title.
Your correspondent is incorrect in his statement as to Sir Thomas Butler's title as he was deputy Black Rod or to give him his correct title, "Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod."
Now I would like to point out that the office of "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords" is only accorded to a retired General Officer of H.M. Army or an Admiral of H.M. Navy; alternately, and that the present holder of this post since 1920 is Lieut. General Sir W. P. Pulteney, K.C.B., etc. Yours etc. R. F. PULTENEY.
Victoria, B.C., July, 1929.



LAUNCH OF BRITAIN'S THIRD NEW SUPER-SUBMARINE
Recently at Chatham Dockyard the "Parthian" was launched. This is the third of the "P" class of 1,570 tons (2,040 tons submerged). The first "Parthian" was a 10-gun sloop wrecked on May 15th, 1828. The photo has been passed by the British Admiralty.

Nellie and Aimee

BY G. H. MELROSE

WITH the report not long ago that Aimee Sample McPherson was about to descend evangelically upon the more or less great open spaces of our Canadian West, the West asked, not unnaturally, *wherefore?* Have we not got our own Nellie McClung, than whom there can surely be no more charming pulpiteer? What need have we for another fair exhorter?

The report proved to be somewhat exaggerated. Mrs. McPherson penetrated only into the wilds of British Columbia and disdained to cross the mountains into the prairie country, either because of being pressed for time or possibly through a conviction that the people of the plains were beyond redemption. But the incident served as a timely reminder of our blessings. We still have Nellie, to whom the pulpits of Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton are always open. It turned one's thoughts, too, to a wholesale study in comparisons between these two Canadian women and who have made the front pages of the newspapers from time to time and whose careers are, in a sense, similar. Not of course that their platform methods are to be compared. But each has "a way with her" and each is entitled to her niche and her particular share of glory. Sweet are the uses of publicity! Aimee is essentially the soul-saver, whose results are achieved through a combination of emotionalism and well-planned business methods which include Angelus Temple, a radio, and much newspaper space. Her flock is composed of simple, devout, unquestioning souls whose emotions rule their heads and who love being stampeded to salvation. Nellie McClung, while not unappreciative of the fact that talent without publicity avails little, gets her results with rather more *pusse*. She knows that her audiences are thinking people and that the appeal must be to their minds and so she captures them by dint of a spontaneity which is her own, and by wit, intelligence, and a personal charm which is no less potent for being different from Aimee's. She too has a pre-emption on newspaper space, but it has never apparently occurred to her to go the ultimate length. She has not yet got herself "kidnapped" and lost in the Mexican desert, nor instigated the casting of red roses on the bosom of the sea in memory of herself. She preaches, nevertheless, very convincingly and, says the West, she is good enough for us. The lieutenant-governor of Manitoba is reported to have declared that he "would rather listen to five minutes of Nellie than hit the sawdust trail with Aimee." And that's that.

There is a little story told of Mrs. McClung, M.L.A., Alberta, which illustrates her kindness and her democratic spirit. It happened during the last Calgary Stampede. An impressive public body had invited her to speak at their luncheon at the Hotel Palliser but she declined with the explanation that she had made a previous engagement. At about the time the luncheon was taking place Mrs. McClung was discovered by some friends roaming around the stampede grounds in company with a wide-eyed young Norwegian girl whose arms she had filled with trophies from the booths and whose mouth was full of "hot-dog" and spun-cotton candy. Mrs. McClung here-



SUCCEEDS TO FRENCH TITLE

Richard du Manoir, for twenty-five years a painter and paper-hanger in Westmeath, Ont., who has become the Count du Manoir de Juave following the death of his father in Paris. The new Count has a family of five sons and two daughters.

self may not have been indulging in these gustatory delights but she was assuredly having a good time.

"This is my little new maid, Helga," said the M.L.A. for Alberta. "I'm showing her the sights."

"And we stayed away from that luncheon just because you said you weren't going to be there!" her friends protested.

"You see, I'd promised Helga weeks ago that I'd take her to the Stampede for a whole day. I can always go to a luncheon," explained Nellie. "Helga doesn't speak English well yet and there was nobody else to take her. I wouldn't have broken my promise to her for worlds."

"And *this*," cried her friends, "was your previous engagement!"

The last they saw of the pair they were heading for the grandstand armed with sacks of peanuts and popcorn.

"Mascots"

BY W. H. WERLING

Mr. Hugh Halsey of Dallas, Texas, Vice-President of the United States Seniors Golf Association and one of its leading players, recently shot a rabbit, with the desire of securing its hind foot to carry as a mascot. Unfortunately in dismembering the joint, Mr. Halsey's knife slipped, cutting his hand which resulted in blood poisoning—proving the fallacy of mascots!

FOR many years I've had

Included in my bag,

An old and rusty horseshoe just for luck,

To aid me in my stress

At golf, towards success;

And help me drive and sometimes hole a putt.

A four-leaf clover fair

I have carried everywhere,

Results, alas, I am sad to say are weak,

For still in all our club

I remain the direst dub

And all my hopes are buried in defeat.

So hopeless and bereft

With very little left

I've pondered on the future with alarm,

Tho I've wondered if a rabbit

Might help me in the habit

Of winning, with its superstitious charm,

But after hearing, what

Befell Hugh Halsey's lot,

I've come to the conclusion, absolute,

That my fame of golf may be

Quite poisonous, but gee!

I do not want blood poisoning to boot!

Madrid

(By one who has never been there)

A FRIEND of mine, recently returned from Madrid, met me on the street and wept bitterly on my shoulder. It appears that the poor deluded fellow had left Canada all keyed up to meet this notorious Queen of Spain who had become so talked about in song and—er, verse. Not Columbus's friend, you know, but—well, I suppose I'd be wise to drop the subject at that. Primo de Rivers or whatever his name is, and Alphonso might hear of it and cut off our supply of Spanish songs out of spite.

My friend's plight, however, was not without its happy results. Faced with the horrible possibility that others of his countrymen might fall into the same error, I determined to write immediately a sort of Canadian Baedeker.

Alas, my spirit of helpfulness has been grossly snubbed. Following the appearance of the first two chapters I received several letters couched in fiery terms. "Upstart!" snort the writers. "What right have you to discuss London when you admit having never been there?"

To this there can be only one answer, or rather question. "Sir," I ask, "has your pastor ever been to Heaven?"

But to come back to Madrid, you can't afford to miss seeing a bull fight, especially if you liked major league hockey back in Canada. Then, of course, there is the Academy del Troubadours upon which our vaudeville circuits depend for half their talent. If you are fortunate you may meet a freshman. By carefully watching his conversational hands you will gather that the Argentinian gay exhibitor is stealing his profession from right under his ultra-scientific nose, and that he wishes he were back in Brooklyn, or better still, on the banks of the good old Jordan.

Speaking of Spanish this and Spanish that, take it from me, there's nothing in it. Alphonso's whole country, you'll find, is one vast imitation of California, the true birthplace of these things.

Exports: Onions, cuitars, high-strung bulls (Wall Street journals please copy), oranges, olives, political discontents, brigands, Columbuses, mantillas, dark señoritas, blonde señoritas, other señoritas, and the Kid from Madrid.

N.B. Beware of losing yourself on one of those Spanish Moors.

—W. D. Stovel.

Tremendous Things . . .

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS
TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - 10 Cathcart Street
WINNIPEG - 304 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK - Room 506, 505 Fifth Avenue
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Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland,
land, \$4.00.

Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single
Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.
Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the
post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of
March 3, 1879.

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PRICE 10c A COPY

\$4.00 A YEAR

Vol. 44, No. 35. Whole No. 1896.

Dr. Anderson's Profession

MOST eastern newspapers have assumed that Dr. J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatoon, leader of the Saskatchewan Conservatives who made such surprising gains in the recent provincial elections, is a medical practitioner. As a matter of fact he holds his title as a Doctor of Pedagogy. He was Principal of Schools, then Inspector of Schools, and then Director of Education among the new Canadians in Saskatchewan. In private life he is one of the partners of the Anderson-Currie Coy. of Winnipeg, dealers in school equipment, and manager of the Saskatchewan business, with office in Saskatoon.

Chief Newhall's Adventurous Life

CHIEF SAMUEL NEWHALL, of Peterborough, newly elected president of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, has had a wide and varied experience in the war against the criminal. As a member of the Metropolitan Police, London, and for a while attached to the criminal investigation branch, he had some exciting contacts with crooks of the thug class as well as those who moved in good society. His outstanding encounter in this period was with four burglars he surprised in a warehouse in the Soho district. Two of these tackled him in the street while their pals proceeded with the robbery. In the struggle one man cracked Newhall over the head with a jimmy, and then used the same weapon to break the policeman's left leg. Newhall managed to hang on to his men. A bold street urchin who was a witness to the fight picked up Newhall's whistle, which had been torn from him and thrown into the road, and blew it lustily. Luckily a detachment of constables returning from a special duty spell was in the vicinity, and rushed to the scene with the result that all four burglars were captured.

Later Newhall transferred to the Liverpool police and there he had his nose broken in a desperate encounter with a man wanted for murder, and who used a brick on the policeman's face. Again Newhall got his man and once more spent a few weeks in hospital. Soon after his recovery he formed one of a section of Liverpool police drafted to Birkenhead to help suppress rioting there. In the course of a stiff street fight he was stabbed under the right shoulder, sustaining a wound that required several stitches. Thereafter he came to this side of the world and



NEW PRESIDENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLES
Samuel Newhall, Chief of Police of Peterborough, Ont., who had an international experience as a police officer before settling in Canada.



OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC TEAM ARRIVES
Combined athletic forces of the two historical English Universities seen aboard the Cunard liner Ascania, arriving at Montreal, to begin a program including play against Hamilton, Ont.; Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, Yale and then Universities of South Africa.

shortly after the Spanish-American war joined the rural guards in Cuba, organised by the Americans to enforce law and order throughout the country. That was the easiest and most peaceful time of his police service.

From Cuba he went to Peterborough where he had earlier visited relatives and made acquaintances, and joined the police force of that city as constable. He had some exciting adventures with yeggmen, pick-pockets and short change artists there, and in arresting three men wanted for a burglary in a near-by village, was shot at several times, one bullet grazing the sleeve of his coat. He got the men. Later he was made detective, then detective sergeant and in 1921 was appointed chief of police.

Besides being an efficient battler against criminals, Chief Newhall has a continent wide reputation as a breeder of homing pigeons and Airedale dogs. He is also a famous fisherman, and his summer home at the mouth of the Otonabee River, Rice Lake, is a happy holiday place for the Izaak Walton of many police forces.

"Mr. C. P."

Dean of English Speaking Journalists
Gives Up Editorial Chair at Age of 83

THE staff and employees of one of England's mightiest provincial daily newspapers, "The Manchester Guardian," are feeling somewhat depressed at the present time, because C. P. Scott, one of England's famous journalists, has announced his intention to relinquish the editorship of their newspaper after reigning supreme for fifty-seven years.

For more than half a century "Mr. C. P." as he is fondly called by his employees, has been building around himself and the Scott family an institution which has weathered the blows of time until at present it stands triumphant when the great newspaper combines of the Berrys and Beaverbrook have swept many others away.

"The Manchester Guardian" has often been referred to as a philanthropic institution rather than a prosperous daily and there is many a true word spoken in jest. By kindness and considerate leadership Mr. C. P. Scott has won the affection of editors and office boys alike, and there is not one member of the gigantic "M. G." family, for it numbers some six hundred persons, who would not willingly render the utmost sacrifice if this grand old man of journalism desired it.

On two occasions in recent years this bond of affection was put to severe tests and was not found wanting.

The first test came in 1926 after the General Strike petered out, when the Chief of "The Manchester Guardian" and his directors demanded that each employee, who at that time belonged to any union, hand in his union card before resuming his daily task. It was a drastic step to take but the result was successful. Every member of the concern left the various unions willingly, and as a reward for their loyalty Mr. Scott had one of Britain's foremost experts draw up a scheme whereby "The Manchester Guardian" would be its own union, having sick benefits, old-age pensions, etc. For the past three years this scheme has been in operation with excellent results.

The second great test came in 1927, when the huge newspaper mergers attacked Manchester and threatened the very existence of the "Guardian." On that occasion Mr. C. P. Scott delivered an appeal to his employees which embraced all the characteristics of the famous Nelson and Haig appeals. He called together his staff and told them that the "M. G." was fighting with its back to the wall, but that if manager and junior would stand solid and do their bit as they had often done in the past the outcome would be a victorious one. Each employee took the appeal to heart and to-day "The Manchester Guardian" is more firmly established than it has been since that day in May, 1921, when the first copy was printed.

C. P. Scott, although in his eighty-third year, is still young at heart and prefers to ride a bicycle from his home, "The Firs," at Fallowfield, to the office, a distance of some five miles, rather than travel in an expensive automobile. He disdains to wear a hat in the summertime, and if you happen to be strolling down any of the lanes in the vicinity of "The Firs" you will probably meet him with his snow white beard blowing in the wind and steel-blue eyes gazing ahead pedaling along on his bicycle, or perhaps if you are sufficiently curious as to peep through the bushes you may see him playing a game of lawn tennis or enjoying some new game with his grandchildren.

The bicycles he rides are akin to golden chariots in the eyes of the office boys of "The Manchester Guardian," and the writer scaled the heights of his ambitions nine years ago, when, as junior clerk, he was allowed to ride one of the machines from the office to Mr. Scott's residence after it had been repaired.

If you go into the Manchester Town Hall you will find there a bust of C. P. Scott by Epstein, which was presented to the city by Lord Derby and a number of influential men of Lancashire, who preferred to so honor the great journalist while he lived.

The Passing Show

SUN BATHING, PERHAPS

Language fails to keep up with the changes of modern life. For example, the girls still call them bathing suits.

*

When a man is killed by a shot in Chicago, it has to be made clear whether it's a gun shot or a shot of hooch.

*

It has been claimed that the "talkies" are killing the legitimate stage, but so far as we have been able to ascertain, it is only killing that part of the stage that was already dead.

*

It is now the fashion for husbands and wives to take their holidays separately, the wife going away and the husband staying at home.

*

And if the wife finds all the dishes washed and neatly placed in the cupboard when she returns home she has a right to be suspicious.

*

The five-hour working day is being heralded. It is all right if it includes time for golf.

*

Tourists are welcomed by everybody but their relatives.

A BAD OUTLOOK

Poison gases to be used in the next war are stated to be much more harmful than those given off by alleged statesmen in the last war.

*

What is now needed in industry is a merger to end the mergers.

*

When money talks it usually says: try and catch me.

*

Confirmation was obtained of the report that the results of the investigation into a charge that American customs officers violated Canadian rights by chasing a rum-runner to the Canadian headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa.—London Advertiser.

Hot and continuous pursuit.

Hal Frank

When he passes on to the great beyond, and there are countless who pray that it will not be for a good many years, he will be long remembered in the world of British journalists as one of the greatest figures in the structure of modern British journalism, who, though he frequently championed many unpopular matters pertaining to the nation and the British Empire, was respected throughout the world, and loved by all who had the honor to work for and with him.



LORD PARMOOR
The venerable English philanthropist who has become Lord President of the Council in the Ramsay MacDonald administration. Lord Parmoor is a former Conservative.



Smartest in Style
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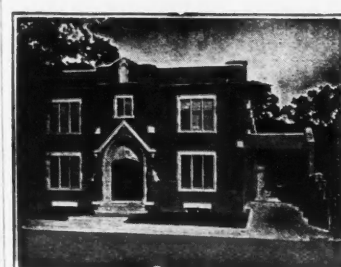
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Amadeo

BY ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

Florence, Italy. — Signora Fausta Belli, aged 43, of the village of Brozzi, to-day gave birth to quadruplets—three girls and one boy. Her husband, Amadeo Belli, is a justice of the peace.

In his native village, Brozzi, Signor Belli, the J. P.
When they said "quadruplets" was he
Filled with gladness, or did he
Murmur softly "Woe is me!"
Or whatever people murmur
At such times in Italy.
How did Amadeo take it?
Tear his hair, or shout for joy?
When the news they came to break it,
When the nurse said, shyly, coy,
"Three are girls and one a boy."
Did he curse the stork or bless it?
Did it please him or annoy?
With due deference Amadeo,
We suggest ere 'tis too late,
Pack your grip and head for Brozzi;
Belli do not hesitate.
Start at once, wash clean the slate.
Justice might perhaps be outraged—
Peace you'd have at any rate.



MONKS RE-BUILDING BUCKFAST ABBEY, DEVON

For the past 22 years the monks of Buckfast Abbey in South Devon have been building a new Abbey on the foundations of the old. The work has proceeded uninterruptedly but at no time have there been more than six monks at work together.

The Colored Race in Canada

By William Lewis Edmonds

MOST of us are disposed in moments of complacency to pride ourselves upon the excellency of the particular race to which we belong. And if our particular race happens to dominate the political, industrial and social life within the borders of the city or country in which we live, move and have our being we are jealous that this dominance shall for all time be maintained.

There is one thing about which the dominating white race in Canada is never likely to have the slightest concern. And that is in regard to the people of the negro race that dwell within the confines of the Dominion.

As compared with some of her sister dominions Canada's position in this respect may be said to be unique. Australia wouldn't allow a colored man of any description to come in and take residence. Only a short time ago a negro jazz band that had come over from the United States in the hope of enriching its members with Australian shekels was forcibly placed on board an outgoing steamer and ordered back home. And now, in order to prevent a repetition of any similar venture, it is proposed to enact legislation that will bar the door against both artists and boxers of the negro race that may desire to enter the Commonwealth to display their skill or prowess.

South Africa (the continent in which the negro had his origin) has a real problem on its hands. At any rate a goodly portion of the white race there think so. There the colored population outnumber the white by about five to one. The Boers were never friendly in their attitude toward the native race, and General Hertzog, the premier of the Union of South Africa, appears to be intent on maintaining the tradition and practices of his ancestors.

Realizing that education is a sort of open sesame to the improvement of their social and economic position, they desire the Government to provide facilities whereby they may attain it to a greater extent than is possible under present conditions. In other words, they are ambitious to be accorded opportunities equal to those now enjoyed by the whites in their midst. But Hertzog, evidently believing that the negroes of South Africa should not aspire to anything higher in the scale of human vocation than hewers of wood and drawers of water, recently told them to their face that education such as they desired was not for the "likes of them".

Difficulties that exist between dominant and subordinate races as a rule have their origin in oppression of the latter by the former. Fortunately, Canada's sins in this respect have been remarkably few.

True, Canada has in her day had negro slaves. Nearly two and a half centuries ago the authorities of New France, pleading with King Louis XIV for permission to bring in negro slaves, urged that without it "enterprise was paralyzed". Louis at first demurred, but later granted permission, thus according official

sanction to slavery. The slaves obtained came from the West Indies.

After the Conquest, under the terms of which the French were permitted to retain their slaves, some of the latter were bought by the English who came into the country as officials or settlers. Many of the United Empire Loyalists who a quarter of a century later came into the Province of Canada—then comprising what is today the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—brought negro slaves, and by 1784, when a census was taken, there was a total of 394, of which 212 were in the Montreal district.

By 1791—the year that the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were created—there were over three hundred slaves in the Niagara district alone and advertisements offering to buy and sell negroes were to be frequently seen.

Nova Scotia had negro slaves as early as 1749, they being brought into that province that year by members of the upper class who came from Great Britain to found Halifax. New England families that at the same time came to join the settlers from across the seas in the ambitious enterprise also had negro slaves in their company. Two years later the new settlement had a surplus of slaves and was in a position to make consignments to the slave market at Boston.

New Brunswick got a number of slaves in 1767, they being the property of the settlers who came into the province that year from New England. These were supplemented by the slaves that came in with the United Empire Loyalists a decade and a half later. A number of slaves also accompanied the United Empire Loyalists that settled in Prince Edward Island.

UPPER Canada had the distinction of being both the first among the Canadian provinces and the first among the countries within the British Empire to enact legislation designed to ultimately outlaw slavery. This was done in 1793. The legislation did not, however, give freedom to existing slaves, but prohibited further importations and decreed that the children of slaves should attain freedom on becoming twenty-five years of age. In Lower Canada the courts, in process of time, undertook to do what the legislature failed to do by refusing to order the return of escaped slaves to their owners. In one instance no less an authority than the Chief Justice of the province declared that in his opinion slavery was ended. This was in 1789 and this finding was sustained by another case two years later.

An odd slave was here and there to be found in Upper Canada as late as 1836. But slavery ceased in all the British North American Provinces, as well as in all parts of the Empire, in 1834 under the provisions of the Imperial Act passed the year before. By this time slavery had been in existence in Canada for nearly a century and a half.

The last survivor of slavery in Upper Canada died at Cornwall in 1871. He was named John Baker and had been body servant to Solicitor-General Gray, who lost his life with the foundering of the schooner Speedy in Lake Ontario in 1804. Baker, on gaining his freedom, became a soldier and is believed to have fought at Waterloo.

Canada's attitude towards the negro race has on the whole been characterized by sympathy, justice and generosity. Probably no other country can show as favorable a record in this respect. To the fugitive slaves who entered the country by the "underground railway" Canada was as a "city of refuge". This was particularly true of Upper Canada, which not only furnished freedom and shelter for the refugees who crossed her border from the United States, but organizations were formed for looking after their moral and physical welfare. One of the most ambitious efforts in this respect was the creation of the Elgin Settlement, which comprised nine thousand acres of land that was broken up into small farms and allotted to fugitive slaves and their families. Sympathizers in the United States and Great Britain lent their assistance in financing this enterprise. Another enterprise of a similar nature was financed by the Refugees' Home Society, which purchased two thousand acres of land and settled thereon twenty negro families.

From the early "thirties" there was a steadily increasing influx of fugitive slaves into Upper Canada. By 1852 thirty thousand negroes were estimated to be in the Province of Canada, "who are," according to a writer of that time, "almost all fugitive slaves from the United States." "This class of immigrants," he continued, "are coming in at the astonishing rate of two thousand souls per annum." Nearly all these were coming into Upper Canada. This marked influx in the early "fifties" was partly due to the enactment of the

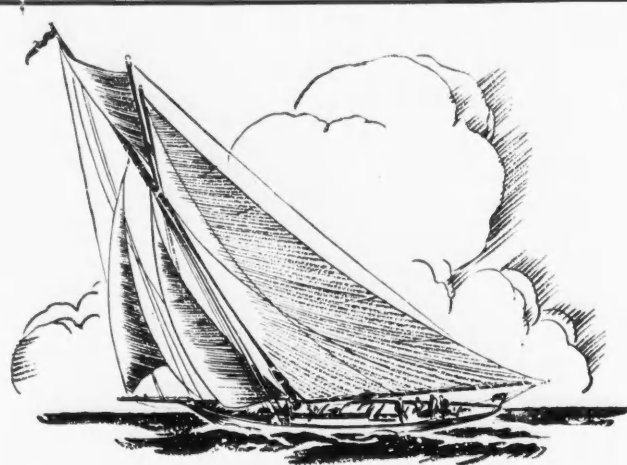
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a real ginger ale. Its sparkle, achieved by a secret process of carbonation, is delicate and uniform. Absolutely pure ingredients make "Canada Dry" basically excellent. Expert blending and balancing of those ingredients produce its distinctive flavor—a flavor which countless homes in the Dominion know and cherish. Try "Canada Dry" today!

"CANADA DRY"
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A pleasure to smoke



Punch
Cigars 10¢ AND 15¢

Fugitive Slave Law of 1851 by the United States Congress, which caused many runaway slaves who had taken to heart the well known adage that "discretion was the better part of valor"—to hop over into Canada.

One of the fugitive slaves who came into Canada by the "underground railway" was destined on the one hand to be the direct cause of an agitation that stirred public opinion from the Detroit river to Gaspé and that overflowed into both the United States and Great Britain, and on the other hand was indirectly the cause of the enactment of Imperial legislation that established Canada's autonomy in respect to the issuing of habeas corpus writs.

This particular slave—John Anderson by name—had slain a man while resisting capture. In 1860—several years later—he was discovered in Canada and proceedings were instituted to have him extradited, under the Ashburton Treaty, on a charge of murder. Public opinion became much stirred and meetings were held in various parts of the country protesting against the surrender of the fugitive to the United States authorities, with the result that funds were liberally subscribed both here and in Great Britain to his defence. When the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, with two out of three judges consenting, decided against the prisoner the agitation increased rather than abated. Eventually resort was had to the Court of Queen's Bench, West-

minster, which, after some hesitation, issued a writ of habeas corpus. That, however, raised an important constitutional question: Had a court in Great Britain the right to issue a writ to Canada? But while the pros and cons of this question was being discussed both at home and abroad Anderson's case was taken before the Court of Common Pleas in Canada, and that court, on a technicality, ordered the prisoner's release.

That ended Anderson's case, but the constitutional point regarding the right of a British court to issue a writ of habeas corpus to Canada was still undecided. The Canadian Government had, however, decided that the matter should not be left in abeyance. Accordingly it was announced during the parliamentary session of the following year that the "Governor-General had been advised to represent to the Home Government the expediency of preventing, by legislation in Great Britain, any possible conflict in jurisdiction." Acting upon this advice, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in 1862 providing that no writ of habeas corpus shall issue out of any court in England to any colony in which courts exist having power to issue and enforce the execution of such writs. That solved a constitutional problem that had been undetermined since the Habeas Corpus Act had been put in force in Canada by ordinance in 1785 by Haldimand and his executive council.

The first Canadian census following Confederation—



FAMOUS PUBLICIST IN RETIREMENT

William Findlay Maclean, ex-M.P., a member of the House of Commons from 1892 until 1926, and one of the greatest editors in the history of Canadian journalism. He now resides in the country home of his son-in-law, Mr. Harry Sifton, near Toronto.

—Photo by M. O. Hammond.

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Travel
CANADIAN PACIFIC



FAMOUS SPANISH PAINTER IN LONDON

Senior Frederick Beltran-Masses the famous Spanish portrait painter has been giving an exhibition of his work at the New Burlington Galleries, to which King Alfonso has given his patronage. The picture shows Senior Beltran-Masses sketching on the roof of his hotel in London.

that of 1871—gave the Dominion a negro population of 21,500. Never since that time has that figure been equalled, although the decrease during the ensuing decade was only one hundred. At the beginning of the present century the negro population had fallen to 17,434, while at the end of the following decade it was 16,877.

Since 1910 the tendency of the negro population of the Dominion appears to be towards growth rather than decadence, the last Federal census placing the total at 18,291—the largest in forty years. This increase, however, is entirely due to gains in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Present proportion of the negro to the total population of Canada is slightly over one-fifth of one per cent., as compared with about two-thirds of one per cent. when the first Dominion census was taken in 1871.

Approximately 75 per cent. of the negro population of Canada is native born, the balance indicating that immigration of that race has not yet ceased. Males comprise more than one half of the negro population, of the country, while in the United States predominance in numbers is with the females. Almost ninety per cent. of the Canadian and British born negroes of twenty-one years and over and 93 1/4 per cent. of those between the ages of ten and twenty are able to read and write. In the United States the proportion of negroes similarly equipped mentally is about seventy per cent.

Among the provinces, Ontario ranks first in size of negro population, it having, according to the last census, 7,220. Among the cities, Toronto takes first place in this respect, the number of colored folk within its limits being 1,236. Essex, among the counties in Ontario, has the largest number, having 1,829, of which over one thousand are within the city of Windsor. The latter was the principle city of refuge for runaway slaves before the abolition of slavery in the United States, with the result that one of its streets, for a mile on either side, was settled by negroes who had gained their freedom by way of the "underground railway". Kent County is less than a couple of dozen behind Essex in negro population, while Chatham, with over five hundred, is its chief centre for colored population. Ontario's present negro population is nearly one-half smaller than in 1871, when it was about 13,500.

Nova Scotia, which among the provinces comes next to Ontario in size of negro population, has well maintained its position in respect to number of colored folk, the total at the last census being 6,175, compared with 6,212 in 1871. Halifax County leads all counties in the Dominion in number of negroes, having 2,500. Nearly one-half of this number lives in the capital and its suburbs. Africville, a part of the city in the vicinity of Bedford Basin, is one of the points of attraction for tourists because of its negro population. But woe betide the indiscreet white man, who, during an open air baptismal service in Africville, displays levity and presumes to take close-up photographs! Preston, a village near Halifax, is another point of attraction for tourists because of its past and present association with the negro race. To this place in 1796 the British Government brought five hundred and fifty descendants of Jamaican slaves, who had, because of their lawless life, been collected and deported. Their stay in Preston was, however, comparatively short. Being either unable or unwilling to earn a livelihood, they were four years later shipped to Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa. Preston has today a colored population of five hundred that is mostly devoted to the intensive cultivation of market gardens and the raising of poultry for the Halifax market.

The Green Market at Halifax, at which the negroes from nearby country points assemble two days a week to sell vegetables, flowers, poultry and smallwares of various kinds, presents a scene that has its replica nowhere else in the Dominion. Describing the scene, a Nova Scotia historian recently wrote: "The negroes, descended from the slaves who at the time of the Revolution or in the War of 1812 escaped from the Southern States, are so like those one may see still in Portsmouth, Virginia, or Charleston, South Carolina, that watching them squatted on the pavement in motley garments and gay head coverings, and listening to their thick negro dialect, one might easily imagine one's self in far more southern climes."

New Brunswick, with a little under twelve hundred, comes third among the provinces in negro population. Saint John, with a little under five hundred, is the principle negro centre in the province. Quebec and Alberta are practically equal in respect to number of negroes, each having a couple of score more than one thousand. Nearly all the negroes in the Province of Quebec live in Montreal and suburbs. Only a dozen or so are in the city of Quebec.

Manitoba has barely five hundred negroes and Sas-

katchewan approximately four hundred. Neither the first nor the second Dominion census after Confederation recorded negroes in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while that of 1901 gave the former thirty-one and the latter a mere half dozen. Prince Edward Island has less than fifty colored folk.

And in the meantime the negroes of Canada have become an asset and not a problem.

To a Medical Humanist

By George Herbert Clarke

OUR life is like a many-altared fane
Whose fundaments are hidden, and whose spires
Lift and are lost in empyreal fires.

Mites multitudinous appear within:
Uncertain some and shrineless, but most remain
Telling worn beads, telling worn beads again.

Before their various altars priests of Art,
Of Labour, Law, their litany begin,
And Commerce and the Cure-of-Adam's-Sin.

Lingered a youth (scant time had he to spare)
About a crowded chancel—contentless heart—
A little while, and then withdrew apart:

For he had seen (in dreams?) down the long nave
A shrine that few had found, surpassing fair,
And longed exceedingly to enter there.

(Healing had called him, and Hellenic Song;
Lover of one, of the other a tired slave,
He blessed the "true" god, and the "false" forgave).

At last when he drew nigh that sacred seat—
Medicine's acolyte, but mass-priest long
Of Poetry—he was ware that "right" and "wrong"

And "false" and "true" were gathered there at one;
Their ancient enmity was no more meet,
All they were hushed before the Paraclete.

For benison and beauty that far shrine
Gleamed like the Sun when autumn storms are done,
And comprehended all the things like the Sun.

And all those lesser altars seemed but stairs
Leading to it—of Life the Soul divine
That knew that spirit's needs, and knoweth thine.

Pale Keats strove thither on his path of pain,
And, though death took him, he had peace again;
That "pure serene" you breathe, for unawares
Your life in harmony enfolds your prayers.
Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Conversation may decline in interest but not in volume
as those who cut in know full well.—*High River Times.*

And besides money talks with the same fluency and
in the same old way.—*High River Times.*



DR. S. S. DAVIDSON, OTTAWA

A veteran member of his profession who was recently elected President of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. He graduated from that institution as long ago as 1882.



"Caravans", Victor Pierre Huguet.

Oil on canvas, H. 35", W. 40".
Signed lower left, V. Huguet.

Victor Pierre Huguet was born in Lude, Sarthe, in 1836, died in 1902. Genre and landscape painter, pupil of Emile Louhon. Painted mostly Eastern landscapes and scenes. Medals, Third Class 1873, and Second Class 1882.

The above canvas is mentioned in the Cyclopedia of Paintings and Painters. Empire State Book Co., New York. Also Scribners Encyclopedia of Painters, New York. Exhibited at the Union League Club of Brooklyn, New York.

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AT THE THEATRE

"Exiled"

LONDON has been disappointed in John Galsworthy's new play, "Exiled," the first of his since "Escape." The play has an interesting if not original plot, but it has more than its share of weaknesses and defects.

According to the Charles Morgan, writing to the New York "Sunday Times," Galsworthy set out to write a study of those who are not strong or not fortunate enough to ride the evolutionary wave and are either drowned by it or are stranded on an unfriendly shore. Changes in the condition of society have affected men and women of all classes. They have compelled Sir Charles, a twelfth baronet, to sell the country house that was his ancestors', to Sir John Mazer, a coal owner and a ruthless captain of industry. They have compelled the man whom we now see as a desperate and bewildered tramp to abandon his trade and to take to the open road. They have driven a group of miners, formerly employed in the Babbleigh pits, which Sir John Mazer has closed because they are no longer profitable, into State-supported stagnation. They threaten even the bookmakers, who fear that their livelihood among the gambling community may be taken from them by the mechanical totalizer. All these—the baronet, the tramp, the miners and the bookmakers, to say nothing of the tramp's wife, whom economic pressure has converted into a harlot—are Mr. Galsworthy's "exiles."

England, he says, is overcrowded. It is like a quart of beer trying to get into a pint pot: it is overflowing and the exiles are part of the inevitable overflow. But he shows us with how much cheerful courage these exiles meet their fate. England no longer has any place for them, but they retain an abiding love for England. "Love," says Sir Charles near the end of the play, "that is the trouble—and the cure." He is contemplating a renewal of his exile in Africa, from which he had hoped to be delivered. This is his last night in the old village where he was born and bred. Through the window of the local inn he hears the old songs—"John Peel" and "John Brown's Body"—and he adapts the words of the latter to his own thoughts of England. "And her soul goes marching on," he says, and with that the melancholy curtain falls.

The play has many merits. Mr. Galsworthy can portray with the utmost tact and skill the curious and subtle relations between classes in England—that strange mixture of familiarity and respect which is peculiarly English. His studies of Sir Charles and Sir John, full of sympathy and understanding of two opposed points of view, are admirable. His study of the miners is as good and, though in treating the minor characters he stumbles now and then into summary caricature, it remains generally true that so long as his character drawing is rele-

vant to his theme that character drawing is good. Add to this that so far as the story goes—which is scarcely beyond the end of Act II—it is quick and exciting, telling how Sir Charles's horse, on which his hopes depended, was injured by a tramp just before the great race; how Sir John Mazer, who owned the rival favorite, was unjustly suspected of having instigated the deed; how the tramp was threatened by the miners and forgiven by Sir Charles, who had a fellow feeling for a fellow exile. Thus, in main narrative outline, the



JOHN BARRYMORE

Whose latest film is "Eternal Love" now showing at the Uptown Theatre, Toronto.

tale, though inclined to melodrama, will serve. While it dominated the play, it held the audience.

But Mr. Galsworthy cannot resist the Galsworthisms that are a source of irritation in nearly all his plays. His sympathy for men who are down and out is so notorious and so extravagant that, as soon as he brings a tramp on to the stage who has committed a cowardly and wanton crime, we know that this is but a preparation for the speech in which it will be made clear that the responsibility for that crime is not with the tramp but with society that has made him what he is.

Mr. Galsworthy's tenderness of heart is dramatically his weakest point, leading him always into seeking to draw a wide and challengeable conclusion from a manufactured special instance, and leading him into the creation of such a character as Mr. East. Mr. East is by profession a photographer, but he exists in the drama simply as a whimsical commentator and Good Samaritan. He is, in brief, Mr. Galsworthy's tenderheartedness personified and has, in consequence, no separate existence of his own. The part is played with the utmost skill by J. H. Roberts; it is made by his humor and delicacy into an acceptable irrelevance; but it is no essential part of the dramatic scheme.

But far, far worse than the Galsworthy tenderness of heart, which may be regarded as an amiable eccentricity with which he signs his plays,

is his struggle for feminine modernity. In this field he was uneasy even in the later volumes of the Forsyte Saga. He is more uneasy now. There is a girl in this play, Joan Mazer, who in conduct and speech is completely strange to all I have known of womanhood, ancient and modern. She is said to be in love with Sir Charles, but no attempt is made to communicate her emotion to us. Instead, we see her being introduced to him in Act I, obviously suggesting marriage to him after a few minutes' conversation in Act II, and delivering a direct proposal in Act III—the crude inducement being that, if he marries her, he will regain his old estates, of which she is now the heiress. There are indications that Mr. Galsworthy expects her to be accepted as an instance of the frankness of modern girlhood. She says that what she wants is "a good time" and I suppose her behavior is intended to show us how ruthless she was in her seeking for it. But the character does not hold together. Mr. Galsworthy, in a struggle to be "modern," is following a theatrical formula of modernism—and a formula that is out of date. The girl is, in any case, no part of the play's structure. She seems to owe her existence to a supposed demand for a "love-interest." To remove her would be all gain and no loss.

If I am to summarize the effect of the play upon my mind I would say this: the main body of it is good—the theme an interesting one, the chief character drawing sound and firm, the management of the story lively so long as a story remains. But the piece is full of flaws. Its end is weak and drawn out with difficulty; its sympathetic emphasis is often excessive, allowing the dramatist's voice to be heard in melancholy argument; and some of its passages refuse obstinately to fall into line with life. The acting is uneven, and the merit of Lewis Casson's study of the aristocrat stands out clearly above the rest. Whether the English love of a racing-story will carry the play to success I do not know. It certainly cannot take rank with Mr. Galsworthy's best work for the theatre.

MUSIC

Covent Garden

THE Covent Garden Opera Syndicate announces that it is organizing an Autumn tour of some of the principal provincial cities in the place of that usually undertaken by the British National Opera Company. The official statement adds:

"It is commonly known that the British National Opera Company, for the last few years, has been able to give its performances and remain in existence only with the financial assistance generously given to it from various quarters and from its own members and staff. Such assistance has always been uncertain and consequently the work of the company has been done under the most difficult and hazardous conditions. The principal sources of this revenue having at last become exhausted, and it having been found impossible to obtain other help, the British National Opera Company has been obliged at last to give up all hope of proceeding with its Autumn arrangements.

"The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, realizing that the cessation of opera on the B. N. O. C. scale in the provinces would leave a serious gap in the musical life of the country in general, has decided to come to the rescue of the situation, feeling that, in view of its successful international seasons at Covent Garden, it was incumbent upon it to make every possible effort to maintain the present interest in opera that exists throughout the provinces. The many friends and supporters of the British National Opera Company will be glad to learn that a large part of its usual personnel will be engaged by the syndicate.

"An Autumn tour will begin in September next, and will probably be followed by one in the Spring under the same auspices. The Autumn tour will comprise visits to Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Halifax, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

The touring company will be organized and managed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which will be its headquarters. The operas will be given in English and, in the main, by British artists, many of whom have already appeared during the international season at Covent Garden, and from time to time it is hoped that famous international singers will be invited to give 'guest' performances in the various towns. It is also hoped that the company will appear later in Autumn seasons of opera in English at Covent Garden. For the first time international and English opera will be linked under one management based on Covent Garden, an arrangement which it is thought augurs well for the development of opera in this country."



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Note and Comment

MAURICE COLBOURNE, who rendered such fine services to Canadian theatre goers last season with his clever presentations of several Shaw bills, is in the news again this week, having been officially present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon.

On July 2nd, the day after all London had welcomed the King back to Buckingham Palace, and toasted Canada on her birthday, theatrical London, and Shakespeare lovers journeyed to Stratford for the great ceremony—three hundred years after the Bard of Avon had died with Elizabeth to endow just such a national theatre.

Maurice Colbourne, who as a governor of the theatre, has been most active in furthering the plans for the beautiful new memorial, took part in the ceremonies, and his great Canadian ally, Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is a member of the executive, was also on hand to see that the stone was well and truly laid.

Among the pilgrims to Shakespeare's birthplace for the festivities were many actors and actresses who have charmed Canadian audiences, and others who will make their first visit to Canada this coming season. Interest in this respect centres very particularly on the beautiful Margaret Rawlings, one of London's most gifted young actresses, who will be a member of Mr. Colbourne's second repertoire company, presenting the plays of Bernard Shaw.

THE art of Ernst Lubitsch has at last given the sound silversheet, a very important production starring John Barrymore, Camilla Horn, Hobart Bosworth, Victor Varconi, Mona Rico, Evelyn Selbie, Bodil Rosing and hundreds of others appear in the cast.

The romantic Swiss Alps form the background for this sound screen tale of passion, beauty and thrills. No production in either Lubitsch's or Barrymore's careers has had such an overwhelming love theme as that enfolded in "Eternal Love", which commences a week's engagement at the Uptown today.

The narrative, selected by Lubitsch and prepared for the screen by Hans Kraly with all the inexpressible Lubitsch touches is an adaptation of a popular foreign novel which has enjoyed a sale of hundreds of thousands of copies in European countries. "Der Koenig de Bernina" written by Jacob Christoph Heer is the book.

Laid in Switzerland and replete with romance and tremendously sweeping drama "Eternal Love" is hailed as an outstanding production.

The story is laid in Switzerland, high in the Alps, among the towering peaks where the characters constantly battle the forces of nature and their own primitive passions. Barrymore, the village ne'er-do-well, loves a spiritual girl who becomes the wife of another man. The mountain code forces him into a loveless marriage with a girl, who, in America, would be classified as a gold-digger. His heart still belongs to his first sweetheart whose jealous mate plots against the life of the man he believes is breaking up his home.

Jack Arthur presents "Eternal Love" with a stage and musical program.

MR. DICKSON KENWIN has been compelled to forego his summer school in The Art of the Theatre this year owing to the inconveniences caused by the widening of Bloor Street, Toronto. He is returning fees already advanced for the course and will close the Academy until August 1st. Many out of town candidates for the season at the Academy have been disappointed and greatly inconvenienced as they had planned to spend their vacation in Toronto while studying.

Mr. Dickson Kenwin wishes, through the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, to express his great regret that all his summer plans have fallen through. The Academy has suffered a great monetary loss through the cancellation of the summer course and it is particularly unfortunate coming at a time like the present when the fine new premises on Bloor Street West have been so admirably equipped and so many preparations for the comfort and convenience of students made. Mr. Dickson Kenwin had got together a fine staff of teachers for his course and had mapped out every detail of his six weeks' programme which was to finish with a week's public performance at Hart House Theatre, a feature which many were greatly looking forward to. All this unfortunate business however is only a temporary check to the usual progressive activity for which Mr. Dickson Kenwin is noted. He is already in cable communication with Mr. Nettieford, the Academy's president, in London, England, and will inaugurate a new and broader policy for the school during the Fall term. Mr. Leslie Harris, the noted authority on the speaking voice, will be a permanent addition to Mr. Dickson Kenwin's teaching staff in the Fall and will teach elocution and voice culture at the Academy. Mr. Leslie Harris has appeared with Forbes Robertson, Irving and Tree and is an exponent of all that is best in the best traditions of the British Drama. Mr. Dickson Kenwin will confine his work at the Academy to the production of plays and the advancement of the student company of Academy Players. Tuition at the Academy will in future be arranged in terms of three months and it will be necessary for candidates to pass an entrance examination before they can be admitted. A waiting list has now been opened and the examinations will take place on September 2nd. The president of the Academy will offer a scholarship prize of \$100.00 and free tuition at the Academy for one year to the best all round student of the year—and many other special prizes are to be offered by well-known residents of Toronto. Mr. Dickson Kenwin will offer an annual prize of \$50.00 to the student who completes the best character make-up of the year and the complete list of prizes and scholarships will be duly published early in the Fall.

The Academy players are being formed into a private Society theatre organisation to be financed by local private subscription. The list of subscribers has now been opened and details and particulars can be obtained from the secretary of the Academy, 142 Bloor Street, West.

EMMERICH SPIELMANN, a Viennese architect, has invented a "super-piano," according to The Musical Standard, in which the sounds are produced by "beams of light from electric lamps playing on a selenium cell which transforms them into electric current, which in its turn is converted into musical notes in a loud-speaker or head-phones." The keyboard, which is similar to that of an ordinary piano, has a compass of seven octaves (including quarter and eighth tones).

Manuel de Falla has been made director of the Conservatory of Music at Grenoble, France.

Arturo Toscanini is resting at Lake Maggiore after completing his Austrian and German tour with the Scala Opera Company. On his return to Milan from Berlin he received an official welcome from the Podesta of the Italian city, who presented him with a telegram of congratulation from Mussolini and a jeweled baton from the municipality.

A cantata commemorating the Atlantic flight of Colonel Lindbergh is included on the program of the Naden Baden chamber music festival, com-

posed by Kurt Weill and Paul Hindemith. The work is said to be "conceived in terms of radio"—whatever that may mean.

Sanford Terry is completing his biography of Johann Christian Bach, to be published next Autumn by the Oxford Press. The volume, according to The Musical Standard, is to contain as frontispiece a hitherto unknown Gainsborough portrait from Bologna and a complete thematic catalogue of J. C. Bach's works.

A new choral work by Arnold Bax entitled "Walsingham" was performed for the first time in London on June 6. Written for chorus, orchestra and tenor solo, the piece is set to a sixteenth-century love poem. It requires but fifteen minutes for performance. According to The London Times, the composer employs bold modern harmony, a flexible handling of the verbal rhythm, and a modern though unobtrusive orchestration. The composition was performed by the Philharmonic Choir under the direction of Kennedy Scott.

THE famous Vienna Music Library celebrates its centenary this year. It was founded by a court official, Count von Dietrichstein (to whom Beethoven dedicated a vocal duet, Op. 100), who used the royal music archives as a nucleus for the collection. After Beethoven's death the library purchased a number of his manuscripts together with some of Haydn's and Mozart's. Since then many composers of the first rank have presented manuscripts; Bruckner left the library all his scores at his death, and Richard Strauss has recently given the full score of "Die Egyptische Helene." A minor tragedy is that, before von Dietrichstein was appointed music-librarian to the court, the authorities had sold many bundles of manuscripts (including some by Gluck, Mozart and Haydn) as wastepaper to firework manufacturers!

Joaquin Nin has been decorated with the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic in recognition of his "eminent services rendered to French music."

A three-act operetta by Tito Schipa is to be produced in Rome.

Vittorio Gui, Alfredo Casella, Rhene Baton, Franz Schalk, Victor de Sabata and Hermann Abendroth have been invited to conduct the Summer concert season of the Venice Symphony Orchestra.

THE season of the Opera Colon of Buenos Aires opened on May 24. Presentations of Umberto Giordano's "Il Re," Respighi's "La Campana Somnambula," Felice Lattuada's "Le Preciose Ridicule," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Kovatchina" and Granados's "Goyescas" are also in the repertoire. Respighi, Kleiber and Alceo Toni are conducting a symphonic season with an "exposition" of Italian music from 1600 until the present day.

It is definitely announced that the London Symphony Orchestra will become a permanent institution under the direction of Albert Coates. Besides the usual Winter concerts at Queen's Hall the body of musicians will form the opera orchestra at Covent Garden, will tour the province, Scotland and Ireland and will perform at the Autumn music festivals.

Three operas in concert form will be a feature of the Summer season at the Hollywood Bowl. "Carmen" is to be heard on July 26 with a cast including Alice Gentle, Paul Althouse and Alexander Kisselburgh; "Die Walkure" on Aug. 2 with Elsa Alsen, Paul Althouse and Tudor Williams, and "Tannhauser" on Aug. 12 with Miss Gentle, Mr. Kisselburgh and Otto Ploetz and with Michel Fokine and Vera Fokina and their ballet of forty

dancers appearing in the "Bacchanale" scene. Eugene Goossens is to conduct. The symphonic season at the Bowl is to open on July 9 with San Malo, the South American violinist, as the featured soloist.

THE Haslemere, England, festival of chamber music will take place Aug. 19-31, under the direction of Arnold Dolmetsch. English music of the Tudor and Jacobean periods, early French, Italian and Spanish works, and programs devoted to Bach and Handel are among the features of the two weeks' series of concerts.

Chopin's native house in Wola, near Warsaw, has been purchased by the Polish Government for the purposes of a museum.

The city of Wellington, New Zealand, is to erect a war memorial in the form of a carillon, consisting of forty-nine bells, each of which will bear an inscription commemorating a famous battle of the World War.

The Wagner season at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées in Paris opened its two weeks' season on June 20, with Franz von Hoesslin conducting "Das Rheingold." Two complete cycles of

the "Ring" are being given. All the singers are German, though the orchestra, trained by Walter Straram, is French. The scenery was brought from Germany and German stage mechanicians have worked in collaboration with the French. Among the artists are Mmes. Larsen Todsén, Kruger, Melendorf, Klose, Onegin and Ferrare, and MM. Melchior, Kirchhoff, Gutmann, Correk, Rode, Paulus and Hoffmann.

Friends and admirers of Bruno Walter have raised a substantial sum for the support of a "Bruno Walter Foundation," the yearly interest of the fund to be distributed among deserving musicians.

Maurice Ravel has been elected a member of the superior council of instruction at the Paris Conservatory to succeed the late André Messager.

Negotiations are under way, according to The London Telegraph, for the appearance next season in London of Toscanini as conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. He has never yet visited England. The engagement of Mengelberg also is rumored, while Abendroth, Weingartner and Coates have been definitely engaged.

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The Hero Himself

"FOCH SPEAKS" by Major Charles Bugnet; Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press, New York; 308 pages and frontispiece; \$3.00.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES

CONSIDERING that Marshal Foch is, beyond all question, destined, by virtue of his supreme eminence and consummate success as a military commander, to take his place among the immortals, it is surprising how little the vast majority of us know about the man. This widespread lack of knowledge, with regard to one of the giant figures of our day and generation, "Foch Speaks" is well calculated to remedy in large part; for the author of the book, Major Charles Bugnet, was aide-de-camp to the great commander from the year 1921 until the latter's death, and not merely his aide-de-camp but his confidant as well.

We learn from the Foreword that the book was composed during the years that the author was associated with the Marshal, but quite independently of him. The latter knew what was being done, but his death took place before he had the opportunity of pronouncing on the final results. It is made clear that he did not wish it, or, indeed, any passage in it, to be published during his lifetime, in order that there might be no suspicion that it had been dictated by him.

Major Bugnet has done his work well. He has given us what one feels is a life-like portrait of the great soldier—a revelation of the man in the leader of men. So far as possible, the author has given Foch's *ipsissima verba* on every subject touched on in the volume, and, while it may, perhaps, be pertinent, he said that this method has given to the book somewhat of an effect of disjointedness, at the same time it affords an insight into the workings of the Marshal's mind which is of unique value to a proper understanding of his fine character.

The book starts with the post-war period, but the conversations between the Marshal and the author constantly hark back to the war and the problems and personalities that it involved. Thus, in addition, to being a human document of singular charm and fascination, the book naturally takes on the character of a war document of first-rate importance. We get glimpses of what Foch thought of Lloyd George, of Clemenceau, of Haig, of Gough, of French, of Joffre.

We see, in something like proper perspective, the nature of the Herculean task with which he was confronted when, on the 16th March, 1918, he was appointed generalissimo of the Allied forces. When he assumed the supreme command, the whole situation on the Western front was appallingly, almost desperately serious. Less than eight months later, on the 6th November, the Generalissimo was receiving, in his car in the railway station at Rheims, the German plenipotentiaries suing for an armistice. The war was over.

But, though the Allies had won the war, it is tolerably clear that Marshal Foch entertained the opinion that they did not win the peace—not very thoroughly, anyhow. "On November 11th," we read, in his own words, "I handed to them an instrument with which they could have done what they would. They did not know how to make use of it. They have destroyed what I gave them. They missed their opportunity. Their treaty? I did not wish to sign it." As a matter of fact, by his voluntary absence from Versailles, on the day when the peace treaty was signed, the Marshal openly testified that he did not approve of it. In good truth, the simple, straightforward, sincere man of action had little in common with the men of many words who frustrated the peace terms that his more resolute mentality had evolved.

At this moment, when international disarmament looms so large in the public view, as a possibility pregnant with hope for the world it is interesting to note Marshal Foch's dicta on that question. "I am on the side of the peace-makers," he said, not long before his death, "but not of the pacifists. General disarmament? Certainly, so long as

moral disarmament precedes material disarmament."

In his outlook on life, as in his mode of living, it is apparent that the Marshal was a man of sublime simplicity. But this simplicity was allied to profound sagacity. He was a good judge of men as well as of military possibilities. He liked Lloyd George, with his alert and original mind—"he even invented me!" is one unforgettable statement of his about the British war-time Premier—and he realized the important part that he played in bringing about that unified command which he himself had long seen was essential if victory was to be attained. But it



LOUIS XIV.

is clear that the Wizard of Wales had no mesmeric influence over him.

To King George, who spent a day with him in May, 1922, visiting the front-line cemeteries, he said, as they warmly clasped hands on parting: "Always friends, Sir, always, for the same reasons and the same cause!" When the British Government, in accordance with the British custom, bestowed honors and riches on its successful commanders, on the conclusion of the war, it was desirous of making a grant to Marshal Foch also. But Clemenceau forbade, saying, "That is the business of the French Government." But that government did nothing along that line. And the Marshal was obviously pained. "They turned to us," he said, "in desperate straits. And now? Yet a house—some sort of a hut, even—a national gift!" And again: "Democratic governments have no use for gratitude." A hard saying, but not without its underlying, and significant, truth. Still, he had some consolation in the votes of thanks and congratulatory addresses from the British Houses of Lords and Commons, and in the American desire to appoint him a general with pay—which latter offer, however, could not be accepted.

Foch was a genius—of that history will entertain no doubt. But his genius lay in his incomparable grandeur of character which was the source of his success—his industry, his integrity, his moral courage, his tenacity, his unconquerable will. And he was, before all and above all, a profound and unwavering Christian. "Happy are they," he said, "who are born believers. My religious faith has been part of my character, and hence of my conduct as a man and a soldier."



FOCH

The Amours of Louis XIV

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF LOUIS XIV" by Louis Bertrand of the French Academy; translated by Paul Morin. Carrier: New York, London, Montreal. Price \$2.50

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THIS is a story of the *Jurgen* pattern and tells how a great King learned that the ways of several women in love, though they might be varied in particulars, were ultimately such as must be borne with equanimity.

It tells that Louis XIV, King of France responded to the attractiveness of women with an inner abandon that made life a joyous alignment of spirit and body; and also that so perfect was he in the expressiveness of love that he remained in possession of the imaginations of his mistresses long after his own ardour had gone. It is one of those baffling ironies of experience that the magnetism of a great personality should become its distress; that the tribute of emotional submission should become an infliction to its object. All this was true in unusual degree of Louis XIV. He was put to most inconvenient embarrassments when he wished to change his mistresses. And it was not because women like Kings.

At the first Louis was on his guard for he knew that women made use of biology in order to reach power, and were as a rule, well trained in the pretence of feeling. He learned that his suspicions were correct in his affair with the niece of Cardinal Mazarin. Afterwards he was resolved to be loved for himself, and it was then that his troubles began. Louise La Vallière was a lady-in-waiting to a Princess with whom the King was playing amorously. La Vallière loved her sovereign with poignant intensity. He was soon aware of it and was touched by the sweet and gentle demeanour of the girl as well as by the sincerity of her emotion. Louis, however, was a man of active intellect and doubtless had moments of disconcerting self-investigation. At such times he had no good opinion of a person who could sustain a continuous adoration for him, and likely as not La Vallière strove to soothe him with further adoration. At any rate, His Majesty began to find pleasure in the society of a vivacious blonde woman called Athénais de Montespan, and when La Vallière saw that the inclination of her lover had veered she became convinced of sin and repented with an unfortunate amount of publicity. The King was displeased; but de Montespan laughed amiably, and suggested to His Majesty that the creation of publicity might be quite a diversion. It would require a fine estimation of effect; and as to mistresses—they were part of the requisite pomp of Kings, but His Majesty would be well advised to insist upon sufficient beauty and charm and wit to enhance the accompanying publicity. Louis the fourteenth smiled in appreciation of her point. It was pleasant, he said, to find assured intelligence, in so lovely a woman. De Montespan was satisfied, and employed this intelligence, as well as her sense of amour, to advantage, and succeeded thereby in making herself indispensable to the King for many years. But time is wearing to beauty and to wits and the King was seen to look speculatively at pretty new ladies-in-waiting. De Montespan held conferences with frowsy old women in cellars that went under the streets of Paris. It was a mistake. Someone told the King that de Montes-

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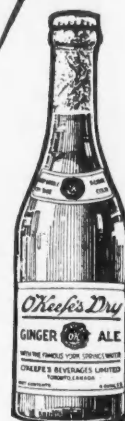
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"THE LITTLE RAM"



"JESUS MEETS PAUL"

From Three of the Engravings by Stephen Gooden for a New Edition of George Moore's "The Brook Kerith" (Macmillan)

pan made compacts with Florentine poisoners. His Majesty was humiliated, and came to look upon the golden den of Montepan as the emissary of Satan.

So, naturally, the next lady was dark and sedate and unobvious. Her name was Francoise, Madame de Maintenon, and she went to great trouble about the King's soul. It would be a pity, she thought, to leave him unguarded against the wiles of unvirtuous women; so, as a rule, she sat in a winged chair in the corner of the room while the King discussed affairs of state with his ministers. They called her *Her Solidity*.

It is a story that belongs to us in Canada, for Louis XIV was King in France during the period of our most active exploration. It was he who talked with the Sieur de la Salle about the mysterious river that wound its way through the whole New World, it seemed, until it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. It was for him that La Salle named the country, Louisiana. He was the most powerful, the most luxurious and the most gracious sovereign in Europe, but he followed minutely by means of official dispatches and unofficial reports the conduct of government, of trade, of religion, of exploration, of society in his colony at Quebec. And the settlers and the soldiers who strove to make their lives about the Chateau St. Louis as nearly like the life at Versailles as was possible were aware of the various qualifications of the King's successive mistresses, La Vallière, de Montepan, de Maintenon are familiar names to us. And there is a saying that the audacious governor, Count Frontenac, was sent to Quebec because he had shown too pronounced a taste for the disturbing ways of de Montepan. If this be so de Montepan accomplished in her unmoral nonchalance much more than many a lady of piety for the good of the New World. For Count Frontenac was a man who could govern and had no doubts. He saw to it that La Salle obtained money enough to explore the Mississippi, and the first tragic failures of the expedition left him as undaunted as the brave explorer himself. Perhaps His Majesty, King Louis XIV, an astute judge of men, knew that a courtier with the hardihood to approach the King's mistress was the very man for the governorship of Quebec. His Majesty, of course, got more government from Frontenac than he appreciated; and the letters from Versailles to the Chateau at Quebec were full of requests for moderation. But, Frontenac, being on the spot, considered himself the better judge; though he was mindful of the susceptibilities of royalty and timed his most important quarrels with the clergy and the traders to the late autumn and the winter when no ships could sail down the St. Lawrence with complaints about his measures. The result was a perilous lot of them with the first ships of the summer, and His Majesty would question wearily if the inhabitants of Quebec spent their whole winter at literary composition. But, whatever His Majesty's reason, Count Frontenac, except for one intermission, remained until his death the Governor of New France, and the Mississippi was explored, and a large portion of the New World possessed for France.

The Private Life of Louis XIV, because of all this, should be read. It is written with a scholarly remoteness which gives to the narration of its creditable details a reassuring simplicity. So much so that in the end one is chastened by a realization of the heart's disappointment amid its feelings. Even with a great King who could always get what he wanted this was so.

A Study in Eccentricity

"THE TEMPESTUOUS PRINCE," by E. M. Butler; Longmans Green and Co.; 307 pages; illustrated; \$5.00.

BY BLODWIN DAVIES

AN AMAZINGLY complex personality is Hermann Puckler-Muskau, presented by the author, E. M. Butler,

as "The Tempestuous Prince." In an introduction he explains that his subject is for the most part regarded as an obscure German who has not outlived his times. Yet, so many sided has the Prince proved himself to be that his biographer, (who made his acquaintance three years ago by way of one of the Prince's old books) has divided his consideration of the curious personality into six parts. So we have the Prince as the rogue, the rover, the rake, the hero, the "Dead Man" and the Titan. Though the method of presentation is somewhat unusual it seems adequate for the voluminous material which had to be sifted.

The Prince was heir to Muskau and Brantiz and became a youthful devotee to many vices. At the age of thirty-one he married a woman nine years his senior, after debating whether or not he would marry her daughter. Her father, Chancellor Prince Hardenberg, had him raised from Count to Prince but disinherited Lucie, to their united consternation. After five years of married life the pair decided upon a divorce so that the Prince might marry an heiress and so provide for them both. He spent three years fortune hunting in England and his letters to Lucie, in which he poured out all his ambitions and emotions, provided him with his first literary triumph when they were published as "Letters from a Dead Man." His curious intimacy with his divorced wife until her death is only one of the elements in his strange life.

From childhood the Prince was something of a tree worshipper. At one time he planted more than a million trees at Muskau, in a passion of landscape gardening for which he be-

came internationally famous. When he sold Muskau in 1833 he gave up his grotesque fortune hunting, which was chiefly for the purpose of preserving his ancestral estate.

Six years romantic journeying in Africa and the East added to his literary reputation. In spite of his eccentricity he had many great characteristics, not least his protection to the leaders of lost causes. He was called "the last modern knight and champion against the heroes of gold."

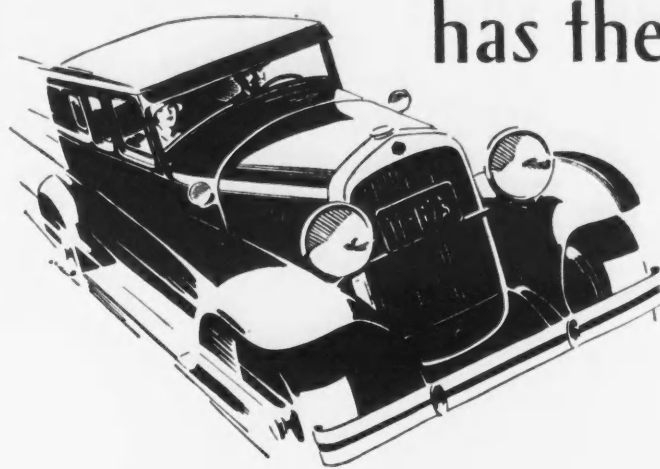
A fop, a dilettante statesman and explorer, a Lothario from his teens to his eighties, Prince Puckler yields so much variety of material that the task of compressing it into a single volume has been a difficult one. The author's style is dictated by this almost breathless effort to incorporate as much as possible of the amazing story. The result reveals a personality that smacks of eighteenth century extravagance though the Prince lived to volunteer his services,—at the age of eighty-five,—in the Franco-Prussian war. He was a strange vessel in which had been accumulated undue proportions of genius, courage, voluptuousness and charm. His life is a surprising record and an interesting one to students of the nineteenth century.

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Pan in the City

"IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN," by Joseph Easton McDougall; Toronto, Macmillans; 91 pages; \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

WITTY light verse is perhaps the most difficult of all literary forms considered purely as exercise in technique. From this viewpoint alone Mr. McDougall's book is a brilliant contribution to our literature. But there is something much more in it than mere metrical dexterity or clever verbal gymnastics; Mr. McDougall is an authentic poet, although a somewhat diffident one. He is terribly afraid of being sentimental, and often seems deliberately to be trying to trap a reader into a wistful mood, only to have the fun of knocking him out of it again with a pungent thrust or dizzy bit of nonsense in the last line. Perhaps his book will have the greatest appeal to those who read it for the fun that overflows the pages, or for the keen satire of the epigrams, but there is more to it than that. There is more genuine poetry in it than in much that is hailed with rapture by the Canadian Authors Association. One of the surprises "If You Know What I Mean" contains is its feminine delicacy of graceful fancy. I do not know Mr. McDougall personally, so perhaps I have no right to be surprised, but I suppose I have been visualizing him as a robust personification of his own beloved "Goblin." There is nothing of "Goblin" in a dainty bit like this:

I was looking for crocuses
Out on the lawn,
And I didn't expect
To run into a faun.

He was looking for asphodel
Over the sea,
And never expected
To run into me.

Some of his experiments in free verse are very well done. My favourite is the one of "Pan in the City," possibly because of a personal tenderness for all organ-grinders. One could

go on quoting indefinitely. There is the quaint whimsy of "Old Man Sylvester":

His eyes they are green
And his beard it is white,
He is silent by day,
But he chuckles at night.

or the pathetic tenderness wedded to wild burlesque of "The Tramp With the Wistful Fingernails," or the blending of satire and parody in "The Ballad of the Deadly Debutantes." He has his fling, joyously, at the advertisements, at made-to-order sentiment, at taxi drivers, Big Business, Bridge fiends, the Ontario legislature — this one a direct parody of Lewis Carroll,

and not unworthy to stand in such company—modern youth, college products, and many more of the foibles we have with us today. He has learned to suffer fools gladly, and writes of them with magnificent zest.

The complex forms of Villanelle and Triplet and Ballade are handled with sureness and flexibility, and his epigrams are accurate, compact, and stinging. Here, for example, is "Comment on the Influence of Current Literature upon the Adolescent Mind":

The naughty books of Madame Glynn
I have not read, And yet I sin.

I cannot resist quoting one gem of a different sort:

Wings
Never on earth
Shall he know any rest
Who has borne on the night
A wild bird in his breast.

Ever he'll walk
With the shadowy things
While his ears hear no talk
For the flutter of wings.

Though he walk in still beauty
He nothing shall see
Till two coins on his eyes
Set the beating wings free.

The last poem in the book is called "Defiance." In it, after thumbing his nose at certain types of critics, he concludes:

My verse may be tripe
But I wrote as I chose.

The defensive gesture was not necessary. Because he wrote as he chose, and so obviously enjoyed writing, the songs of this "Pan in the City," who is also the editor of "Goblin," will be a delight to many of us.

The Big Shot

"LITTLE CAESAR," by W. R. Burnett; Longmans Green, Toronto; 297 pages; \$2.00.

BY GORDON SINCLAIR

THE rise and fall of a hard-boiled wop who trusts neither wine nor women and, perhaps through these denials, climbs to power in Chicago gangland, is outlined here with refreshing freedom from the common place.

I suspect the average reader will find fault with Mr. Burnett's first published novel because of its brevity, its clipped sentences, its absolute lack of literary finesse; but these will not be the readers who know Hemingway or Anderson or Callaghan. Burnett, while not yet attaining the eminence of this trio, adopts their style. He gets to the point. He gets there quickly. He uses no surplus adjectives in describing a murder nor does he burden his crisp dialogue with excess explanation.

We first meet Rico as one of five gunmen casually conspiring to rob a night club near the Loop. Sam Vettori from Sicily is the big shot of that gang, one of three big shots in all Chicago and Sam is taken from the life with such accuracy that those familiar with gang wars could not fail to identify him. Sam, however, has grown rich and fat. He is weary of the racket, anxious to find a way out. He pleads against shooting and Rico, an imported gun wielder, suspects his fear. When murder becomes necessary there is terror in camp except for Little Caesar. His is the hand actually on the trigger, so he coolly watches his pals and if they show

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signs of a yellow streak calmly announces his intention and slays them. Too bad but necessary.

This is enough for Vettori. He makes as graceful an abdication as possible and a vulgar but impressive banquet is staged to welcome the new monarch. Perhaps the best bit of writing in the book—certainly the longest on satire—is the description of this gastronomical conspiracy. Thugs shift from one position to another and try to look at ease. They are much too willing to laugh at any joke. They make speeches peppered with "listen eggs" and "youse guys" and then start out to muscle in on the wealthier territory of other gunmen.

But the inevitable slip up comes. The one time king is trapped by the downfall of a henchman he has long suspected and goes out in typical gang fashion.

Mr. Burnett has made no attempt to supply anything but an outline. But it is a plausible outline. An outline you will have no difficulty sketching in and if you find wholesale violence interesting this is indeed red meat. Except in a very casual way there is no heart interest. Neither is there comedy which indicates that Mr. Burnett sat down to produce a novel, not a talking picture.

If you think the effort crude many will agree, but read some of those sentences a second time. You will find them pearls of concise construction.

Brief Reviews

"MR. MULLINER SPEAKING," by P. G. Wodehouse; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

THE real test of a humorous writer is rereading, and this volume of stories reprinted from the *Strand Magazine* triumphantly stands the test. Those who like Wodehouse will need no further indication of the volume's contents than the name of the author. If there are any dismal souls who have not yet come under P. G.'s cheerful spell, this would be a good book to start with. One word of warning: Do not start at the beginning and go straight through. You will probably give it up after the fourth story. Like etchings, they suffer by being grouped together. Read each one separately, then with a great effort of self-control put the book aside for another time. So doing, you will lengthen out your pleasure, and postpone the evil day that brings you to page 320. One can not deny that Wodehouse writes to a formula, but it is a good formula. One delightful feature of these stories is the sound, if somewhat conservative, literary criticism the author manages to scatter by the way. For the confirmed Wodehouseite, I would say that in my opinion these stories are better than Ukridge and not so good as Jeeves. Perhaps "The Man Who Gave Up Smoking" is the most delightful, but who am I to make invidious distinction?

*

"THE RELIGION OF LOVE," by the Grand Duke Alexander; Louis Carrier and Company, Montreal; \$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

THIS is a remarkable book, written by one who is evidently sincere, in a style which is both clear and simple. The writer is convinced that he has come to a knowledge of the truth in spiritual things and is unselfishly anxious to communicate that truth to others. While there is nothing controversial in the spirit of the book, the author is plainly not in sympathy with any of the orthodox forms of Christianity. He is frankly a spiritualist; but his views on this subject may well be forgotten in his plea for a broader human sympathy, for a religion founded on a love which regards no barriers of race, sex or colour. The book is idealistic in the finest sense of the word — and its ideals, if realized, would mean a higher civilization than the world has yet known.

*

"THE BRIGHT THREAD," by Cornelia Geer LeBoutillier; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Toronto; 303 pages; \$2.00.

BY T. D. RIMMER

ONE fault in many writers who deal with religion in novels is that a high hedge of accepted beliefs allows no voices to reach them from the highway. Often their subjectivity blinds them to the demands of characterization and consequently we get puppets instead of characters and propaganda instead of art.

The novel under review is undoubtedly sincere. Deeply religious, the author's convictions are stamped on every page. Yet although the characters are modern there is little in the dialogue of contemporary thought and what there is, is denied by the advocate on his deathbed. The atmosphere or environment seems unaccountably to be sheltered and college



AN ATTRACTIVE TRIO
Jimmy, David and Marion, children of Major and Mrs. James E. Hahn, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, and Miramor, Marblehead Neck, Mass.

and past college influences do not ruffle the spiritual waters.

In the case of Michael Locke, especially, the temptations that cross his path are so puerile that his efforts to win seem amazingly over strenuous. The whole novel seems to me to be one remove from life. Miss LeBoutillier is a child of the Manse and she should know her background. Yet though there are some fine characters, they are not memorable and one does not carry with them a single memory from the book.

The figure of George Westlake is a tolerant portrayal. That of his wife is equally good and Gregory, if a type, has a deep spiritual significance. Only in Michael the reader becomes wary. It is hard to forgive the author for depriving him of some sin that would have made him virile. Even the hospital incident is improbable and unconvincing.

It would be foolish to quarrel with the sentiment of the book. If it is conventional at least it is high minded and free from the harsh crudities of intolerance. Although as a novel, it is readable and has many good points. Written simply, it never falls below a high standard of religious principles. No doubt it will have many readers but as an important piece of fiction it leaves one reader cold.

"WING PO." A Romance of modern China by Hin Me Geong (John Armitage) MacMillans, Toronto; 323 pages; \$2.00

BY L. L. FORRES

IN Wing Po, Mr. Armitage has given us his impressions of China and the Chinese character as he sees them after ten years' residence in that mysterious and alluring country. It is a vivid picture of a great country and a great people sympathetically told. He writes in a vigorous virile style and there is no attempt to disguise the fact that he writes for the instruction as well as for the entertainment of his English speaking compatriots. Of entertainment there is plenty for the pages are crowded with such colorful people as coolies, bandits, pirates, soldiers, newspaper correspondents and a Manchu princess.

The love interest is a minor key, the great note of the book is the consuming fire of patriotism that urges Wing and the Generalissimo on to great deeds for their beloved country. Together Wing and the old Generalissimo symbolize the heart and soul of the Chinese Nationalist movement, the great Kuo Min Tang.

The pages are crammed with action. The efforts of the Nationalist Party to put down piracy and banditry, and the civil war between the Nationalists of Canton and the Manchus of the North

are vividly told and in a manner to hold the attention of the reader.

The plot moves swiftly. Mr. Armitage has chosen for his hero around whom all these stirring scenes revolve, a poor coolie called Wing Po who by virtue of much perseverance, intelligence and a deadly hatred for the foreign devils — which act as a spur — rises from coolie to soldier and from soldier to leader until he becomes Commander-in-chief. Through the book like a silver thread picking out a pattern runs a little love story, indeed two love stories for we must not forget Adair, the Australian correspondent, and his English sweetheart.

By the way, Mr. Armitage himself is a newspaper man. But love in Wing Po is just a bit of embroidery, the real fabric for the book is made from the struggles of the Nationalist of Canton to make a United China and to throw off the hated yoke of foreign restrictions, "to make a China for the Chinese". Wing Po is not a pretty little Eastern romance of clinging maidens and oriental glamour and mystery; it is the romance of a great nation struggling to put its own house in order and at the same time to obtain a foothold among the nations of the world who are sometimes actively obstructing her progress and who at best prefer things to remain as they are.

History, adventure, love and war are found within the covers of Wing Po in a very readable form.

ERRATA

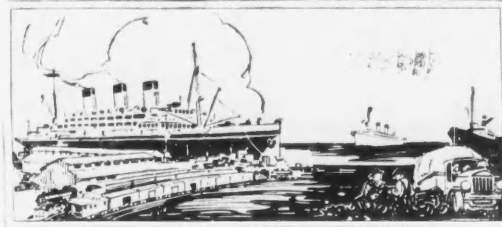
IN THE poem by Nathaniel A. Benson, "Canada," published in a recent issue, a regrettable typographical error caused the word "mortal" to read "moral," thus changing the significance of the line in which it appeared. The corrected line and verse are as follows:

She is one with all our laughter, with our wonder and our pain
Living everywhere triumphant in the heart and soul and brain,
She our mother, we who bore her, she the daughter yet to be,
Who walks these mortal roads of death to immortality.

If a writer suggests, women's sentiments are expressed by their clothes, they appear to be less sentimental than formerly. — Florence Herald.

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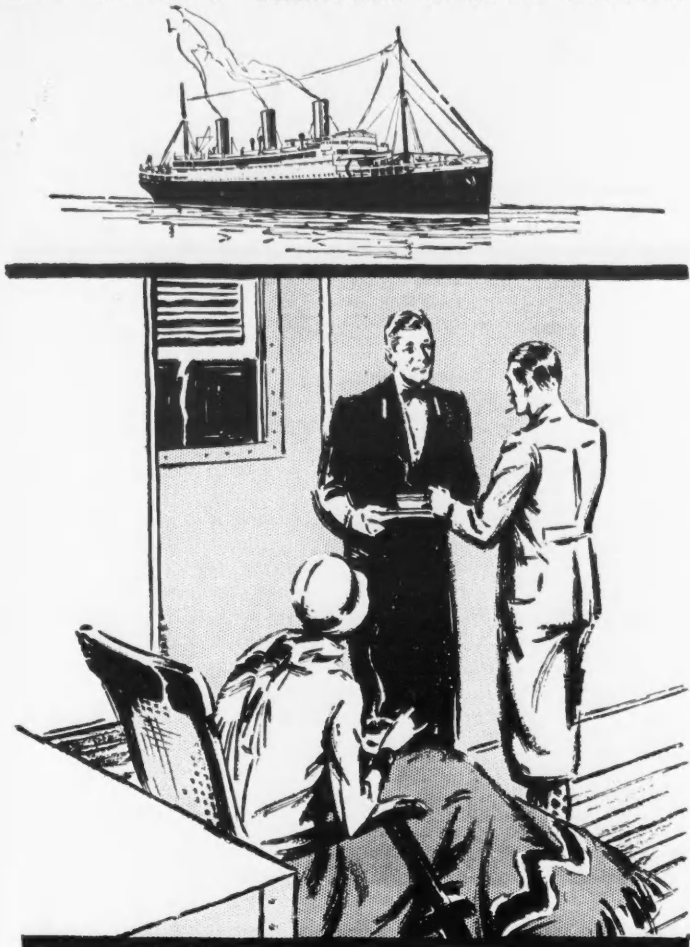
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THEN I sat down beside Gilray, and almost smoked into his eyes. Soon the aroma reached him and rapture struggled into his face. Slowly his fingers fastened on to the pouch. He filled his pipe, without knowing what he was doing, and I handed him a lighted spill. He took perhaps three puffs, and then gave me a look of reverence that I know well. It only comes to a man once in all his glory—the first time he tries the Arcadia Mixture—but it never altogether leaves him.

"Where do you get it?" Gilray whispered in hoarse delight.

The Arcadia had him for its own.

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Ar. EDMONTON	10.00 a.m.	M. T.	Wednesday
Ar. JASPER	6.20 p.m.	M. T.	Wednesday
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New American Currency

On July 10th the new American paper currency was introduced to the public.

It is the first time in sixty-six years that the size of American paper money has been changed. Not since the fractional currency and the tangled series of State-backed notes gave way to the greenbacks of Civil War time has the United States let its dollar bills vary by the minute fraction of an inch. New issues have sometimes wandered off into the by paths of engraving to suit the varying tastes of a new administration; Presidents have become bored with the coinage designs, and one change resulted in bank vaults full of buffalo nickels which would not stack. But all of these strivings for novelty merely sent new money out to join the old. The present plan contemplates a complete replacement of the bills in circulation by an entirely new set of paper currency.

The new money makes the old look almost as strange as Civil War "shin-plasters" in a numismatic museum. It is crisper and stronger, it seems slimmer and more able. It's provided, so to speak, with streamlines and a racing body. As a matter of fact, there is very little less paper in each bill, but so sensitive is the human eye in money matters that a few sixteenths of an inch off a dollar bill are as impressive as twenty stories added to a skyscraper. The old bills measure 7½ inches by 3½. The new bills measure 6½ inches by 2½. It is said that any one mathematically adept enough to reduce those figures to sixteenths and translate them into terms of area will find that the new bill is about two-thirds the size of the old.

The change in size is naturally the thing that means most to every one, from the man with a fat roll to the maker of pocketbooks. Until the old bills are retired—and the Treasury estimates that the ordinary vulnerability of a bill to dirt and folding, plus the eagerness of people to be equipped with the latest model, will bring that about in some three months—Americans will have the novel experience of handling money of the same denominations in two separate sizes. Tourists in Europe are used to queer shapes that range in size from cigarette coupons to mustard plasters, but Americans have been spoiled by the convenience of a single type. There will be weeks when the new bills will seem more than usually elusive to fingers used to the old and larger kinds.

But the change in size, vital though it is, is accompanied by other changes that from certain standpoints are even more important. The bills have been newly designed. They are standardized according to denomination so that the picture and the value go together. The paper on which they are printed has been improved so that their folding strength is twice as great as that of the old bills. They have been "sized" with a new preparation that better protects them against the greasy fingers of the garage man and folding by the restaurant cashier.

ONE great difficulty with American currency is its variety. There are at the present time seven classes of paper money in the United States. Two of these are out of date and will disappear completely as soon as the new money has replaced the old. The other five are regular issues and will simply be replaced by their standardized modern successors.

To the manager of the chain store or the housewife in search of a bargain, all bills of an equal denomination look alike. United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes and national bank notes—they are all worth their face value over the counter. But for the banks which must separate them, and the Secret Service which must guard them, they have presented a perpetual problem. For even the five classes and the eleven denominations there were subdivisions. Some had gold backs and some had green; some carried pretty pictures of wheat fields, ships and pioneer families; some were content with portraits of patriots. The national bank notes were signed by the president and cashier of the bank which issued them, to their own glorification and the pride of their town, and in at least one case a president's signature spread over most of the note.

All this made for the necessary multiplication of engraver's plates, the increase of cost, and the ease of counterfeiting or note raising. For where so many designs were official, no ordinary citizen could be expected to memorize them all. Neither grocer nor cigar stand cashier could remember which designs were authentic for \$10 bills, and the note raiser who made \$10 appear where the Bureau of Engraving and Print-

ing had issued \$1, relied on this confusion to get his product safely past ordinary inspection.

There will be no such easy opportunity with the new bills. For the first time Americans have a currency so simple that its difference can be memorized by children and scholars, immigrants who cannot read English and collectors who write learned theses on numismatic lore. For the first time design and denomination go hand in hand. Each denomination has its patron patriot on the front; and, with the exception of the ever-present \$1 and bills so big that to most people they are matters of legend, each bears on its back a building closely associated with that patriot.

The choosing of the portraits, and the assigning of them to the bills of various denominations have been the subject of controversy both serious and facetious. The Treasury Department maintains stoutly that the men chosen for small bills which are naturally the ones most in demand, were so placed because their faces were most familiar to the majority of the people. Washington adorns the useful one; Jefferson and his Monticello grace the two; Lincoln and his stately memorial the five; Hamilton and the Treasury preside over the ten; Jackson and the White House over the twenty; Grant and the Capitol over the fifty. It sounds logical enough until you talk to ironic Democrats, who charge that it is all a political manoeuvre meant to lure the people into the Republican fold. The faces of Democrats, they grumble, appear on the bills of large denomination; and every one knows that Democrats, real or potential, are most familiar with denominations up to and including the ten spot!

It might be thought significant, in these days of Republican prosperity, that the biggest note of all should bear the face of a Republican; but the fact is that Salmon P. Chase, more or less reluctant father of American paper money, has for many years been the boon companion of people who associate regularly with \$10,000 bills. Madison appears on those worth \$5,000; Cleveland on the \$1,000 notes; McKinley on those of \$500. All of these big ones have their denominations in decorative letters on the back. The \$100 bill is adorned by Franklin and Independence Hall.

The matter of differentiating between the various classes of notes has been arranged in a manner which will not bother the general public, and yet will make easy the matter of separating them in banks. The backs of all fives, for instance, will be identical, so that they can be printed in quantity without regard to their final classification. The faces will always bear the portrait of Lincoln, so that to a hasty observer they will look alike. But close inspection shows that each bears in addition the name of its class, the name of its issuing bank, if it is a national bank note, and a serial number and treasury seal in colors which differ according to the class. A red seal and number for United States notes; blue for silver certificates, yellow for gold certificates, green for Federal Reserve notes, and brown for national bank notes will make identification as easy for an expert clerk as is the separating of colored blocks for a child.

These are the four outstanding advantages which are expected to result from the use of the new paper money, which is to be put into general circulation on July 10 and will replace the familiar currency of nearly three generations:

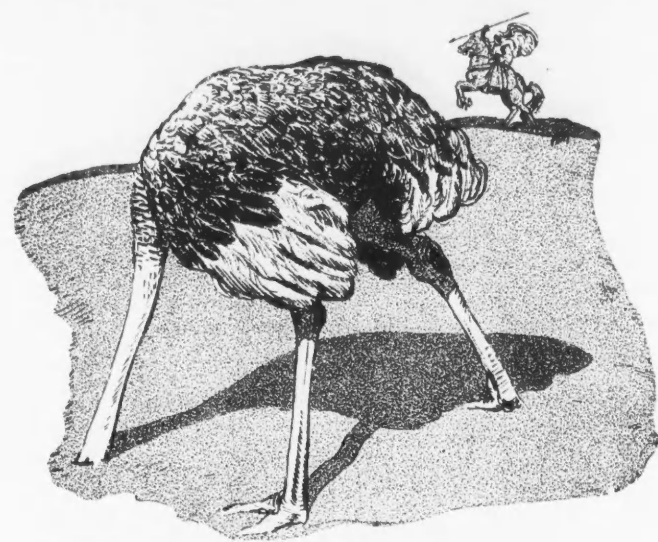
(1) The smaller size of the new note makes it more convenient to handle than the old bank bill. The smaller notes can be more easily folded and they have been "sized" with a new preparation that better protects them against grease and dust.

(2) The new notes are printed on crisper and stronger paper, hence they are expected to last much longer than the bills we now use. The paper has been improved so that the folding strength of the new notes is twice as great as that of the old bills.

(3) Another advantage is that the different denominations can be readily identified, the portraits on each note indicating the denomination. The new currency, in fact, has been so standardized and simplified that the differences between the notes can easily be memorized. A red seal and number for United States notes, blue for silver certificates, green for Federal Reserve notes and brown for national bank notes will aid in identification.

(4) The Secret Service believes that the new currency will make the task of counterfeiters much more difficult, for it has done away with the multiplicity of designs in use for the old denominations, which resulted in great confusion and enabled the counterfeiter and note raiser in the past to operate with more or less success.

Cancer & Ostriches



THE old notion that ostriches have the habit of hiding their heads in the sand in time of danger has been disproved again and again. Nevertheless the expression "hiding his head in the sand like an ostrich" aptly describes the man who seeks to avoid danger by refusing to recognize it when it comes.

EACH year thousands of people die of cancer—needlessly—because they accept as true some of the mistaken beliefs about this disease.

No. 1—That every case of cancer is hopeless. It is not.

No. 2—That cancer should be concealed because it results from a blood taint and is disgraceful. It is not.

No. 3—That nature can conquer a malignant cancer unaided. It can not.

No. 4—That cancer can be cured with medicine, with a serum or with some secret procedure. It can not.

Many cancer patients are neglected or avoided because of the mistaken belief that cancer is contagious. It is not.

Be on Watch for First Signs of Cancer

Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps or swellings or sores that refuse to heal, or unusual discharges from the body. Do not neglect any strange growth. Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in shape, appearance or size.

If you have jagged or broken teeth, have them smoothed off or removed. Continued irritation of the tongue or any other part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

In its early stages, various kinds of cancer yield to skilful use of surgery, radium or x-rays.

Frequently a combination of surgery and x-rays or radium saves lives that would otherwise be lost. But with all their skill and with their splendid records of success, the best doctors in the world are powerless unless their aid is sought in time.

Beware of Plausible Quacks

Because cancer is usually spoken of furtively or in confidence, and its nature and origin are largely shrouded in mystery, quacks and crooked institutions reap a cruel harvest. They prey upon the fear and ignorance of those who do not know the facts concerning cancer. They are often successful in making people believe that they have cancer when they have not. Later, with a great flourish, they boast of their "cures".

An annual physical examination by your family physician, or the expert to whom he sends you, may be the means of detecting cancer in its early stages. Do not neglect it.

Send for the Metropolitan's booklet, No. 7-T-9 "A Message of Hope". Address Publicity Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Ottawa.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1929



MRS. RUSSELL WOOD
Formerly Mary Kathleen Cudmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cudmore, of Toronto, whose marriage took place on June 8 to Dr. Russell Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Wood, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen



MR. AND MRS. SHIRLEY EDWARDS WOODS, OF OTTAWA
The charming bride was before her recent marriage, Catherine Gregor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Guthrie, of Ottawa. Mr. Woods is the son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. James W. Woods, of Ottawa.



MRS. ALLAN VICTOR PRESTON, OF MONTREAL
Formerly Eleanor Beaumont, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaumont, of Glen Williams, Ontario. Mr. Preston is the son of Colonel and Mrs. J. A. V. Preston, of Orangeville, Ontario.
—Photo by J. Kennedy

A Pet or Two

Their Engaging Qualities

By Grace Howard Hunter

PART of the charm of country life is the opportunity it affords to get acquainted with the domestic animals. Dwellers in cities put a crockery dog beside the electric grate or a china cat on the mantel. Substitution is the price of urban conditions; the real is replaced by trivial pretence which amuses but does not satisfy.

Montaigne in the sixteenth century left a record of his impressions of life viewed from the standpoint of a country gentleman. Again and again in his Essays he reverts to the topic of man's relation to the rest of the animal kingdom. Far from despising the dumb creatures, he finds in them much food for thought. Man, he says somewhere, is the only outsider; all the other animals understand one another. It is this gap that fascinates his philosophic mind. He tries to penetrate the mysteries closed to man but know to the rest of the great confederation of creation. Shakespeare doubtless read Montaigne in Florio's translation. Scholars have traced parallel passages. Both these thinkers in trying to explain man's destiny seek an answer to the riddle through observing the animals which have consented to dwell with mankind.

Montaigne's comment on cats is a case in point: "When I am playing with my cat, who knows whether she have more sport in dallying with me than I have in gaming with her. We entertain one another with mutual apish tricks. If I have my hours to begin or refuse, so hath she hers." That this is true every owner of a playful kitten will agree. The writer in the Encyclopaedia Americana puts the case more strongly: "The cat has great intelligence; in fact, is one of the most intelligent if not the most intelligent of all domestic animals, and it is this fact that precludes the possibility of teaching the average cat tricks. For the cat sees through the manoeuvre and refuses to be made a fool of."

There are those who, as Shylock points out, are mad if they behold a cat, but for this peculiarity "there is no firm reason to be rendered." There are others, like Mark Twain, who declares that a kitten on the window sill is a sure sign of a home. Ponderous tones have been written on the *genus felis* as studied in laboratories but only in the open can pussy's habits be learned. She will not survive long if deprived of her liberty; all fanciers warn the amateur that she must not be confined. This freedom of course, has its perils for pussy, but at least she knows the joy of living dangerously.

Caesar appeared on our doorstep one winter's morning. Like his famous namesake his physique was not impressive; he was a skinny, starved kitten whose tail was length without breadth. But his bearing was regal and his note imperious. He demanded food and shelter in no uncertain tones. He came, saw and conquered; after taking over the kitchen as his sphere of influence, he proceeded to extend his empire over all the dogs of the neighborhood. A young mastiff tried an issue several times, but Caesar stood his ground. He would not run; he hunched his back and spat at the intruder. But as Montaigne noted in similar occasions, presently these two established a status of watchful waiting, if not an *entente cordiale*.

Nature has no concern with the thoroughbreds. She trusts to mass production, from which the fittest survive. The wastefulness of this plan is obvious, but Sue didn't reason why. She was a mongrel; her fur was short but her temper was not. One spring we saw her revolving the housing problem, investigating all available quarters. We urged her to be moderate, and pointed out with the parsimoniousness of the well-to-do, the high cost of a large family. Not having read gloomy Mrs. Sanger, Sue had enviable confidences that all's right with the world. So five kittens arrived to enliven the summer.

Sambo was her favorite. At the least alarm she would



MRS. NEVILLE CUMMING
Whose marriage took place recently. Mrs. Cumming was formerly Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hockin, of Vancouver. Flight-Lieutenant Cumming, D.S.C., is formerly of Toronto.

run upstairs with this wee black morsel in her jaws, and tuck him in a down puff lying on the foot of the bed. Her first agitation over, she would then fetch the others, but Sambo was evidently preferred stock. He must have had charm if not merit. As was to be expected he developed the bearing of an Alexander. For, as Charles Lamb says, babes are fed on milk and praise. Sue, with out any advice from the Nursery School, encouraged her offspring to self realization. The only matter on which she insisted was cleanliness. Each one in turn she took under her left forepaw while she polished it industriously with her tongue and right paw. She was quite exhausted but still beaming by the time she had licked them all into sleekness.

The kittens boxed and played together though there were some disputed areas. The rocking-chair was a coveted corner. Whichever kitten happened to arrive first would rock itself into that deep sleep of perfect relaxation, the envy of all beholders. Who abolished the cradle? No doubt it will return along with patch quilts and home made buns.

When Sandy came to join our circle the cats were naturally alarmed. A large collie pup, no matter how furry and friendly taking possession of the doorstep cer-



MRS. W. M. MASTER, OF WINDSOR
Formerly Miss Alma Miller, daughter of Mr. F. H. Miller, of Toronto, whose marriage was a recent event.
—Photo by Charles Aglett

tainly hindered his predecessors in title from its use and enjoyment. Their method of reconquest was good strategy. They bounded over him, hissing and spitting as they ran. When his curiosity led him a little too close one day, Sue lit with her claws on his tender nose.

The cat's devotion is not restricted to her young. The master lay very ill with typhoid fever. His cat had all ways been very attentive, bringing him his slippers on his return home, and showing other marks of affection usually credited only to dogs. For days she was kept out of the sick-room, but when at length she pushed passed the sentry, she jumped upon the bed, and looked long at the semi-conscious man. Away she went again, returning shortly with a mouse in her jaws which she laid on his pillow.

One lesson from Sue was sufficient for Sandy. In token of submission he even acted as a mat for the family of kittens to sleep on. But there is no denying that he hated the vulgar crowd and drove them before him. Something of a snob, he appeared less suspicious of the well-dressed, but if these presumed to contradict his master in tones or argument, he would answer by warning growls. For there is this satisfaction in the devotion of a dog that whatever others may do, he never questions your wisdom. Sandy's youthful zeal led him to patrol the street. A lady

complained to the constable that he had chased her. The constable came to investigate. That is, he tried to come. Sandy saw in him not an officer but a trespasser. The long distance from the gate to the house was traversed with difficulty. Sandy dashing round in circles, but keeping out of reach of the stout arm of the law. "This is a dangerous dog", ejaculated the constable, panting for breath. "Oh, no", we objected, "he has never bitten anybody." But just look how he chased me", roared the constable. "It was his business to keep out strangers", we defended. "But I am a constable", he shouted, "I can go anywhere". "Well", we replied soothingly, "just show Sandy your badge!"

Sir Walter Scott's keenest regrets about having to give up Abbotsford was connected with his pets: "My dogs will wait for me in vain. It is foolish—but the thoughts of parting from these dumb creatures have moved me more than any of the painful reflections I have put down. Poor things, I must get them kind masters! There may be yet those who, loving me, may love my dog because it has been mine."

A pet draws a man home. This is something not understood by the practical housewife who would be rated as efficient by Dun's if they rated housekeepers. But what register can test a home? That one spot on earth where a man can return after his work to take his ease under the protection of his lares and penates! What does he want with a cat? Ask Sir Isaac Newton. Unlike children, there are no problems connected with pets. Children are always growing in years if not in wisdom. They must attend clinics; they must be helped with their home lessons. Animals are not in the same category; after maturity they change but little. This is why they rest a tired man. He does not feel able to hear Jimmy's spelling. True, the old-fashioned father, like Antony Trollope's, heard his son repeat Latin declensions at 6 a.m. while he was shaving, pulling the child's hair if he made a mistake. But *nous avons change tout cela*. If a kitten accuses a man, and he likes to roll a ball for it, why complain? Recently, a wife, incensed at her husband's interest in pussy rather than, as she declared, in Peggy, took vengeance by sending the cat away.

What did it profit her? Who can choose a man's plaything? We are often unsuccessfully in performing that service for a child, and buy him a Teddy Bear when what he craves is a live bunny.

Come to me in my dreams, and then
By day I shall be well again,
For then the night will more than pay
The hopeless longing of the day.

Come as thou canst a thousand times,
A messenger from radiant climes,
And smile on thy new world, and be
As kind to others as to me.

Or, as thou never canst in sooth,
Come now, and let me deem it truth,
And part my hair, and kiss my brow,
And say, "My love, why sufferest thou?"

Come to me in my dreams, and then
By day I shall be well again,
For then the night will more than pay
The hopeless longing of the day.

Matthew Arnold.

To My Mother on Her Birthday

Vainly I seek to tame sweet singing words
To voice my wishes for you; shy as birds
The magic syllables elude my skill.
They hover warily beyond my clutch
And mock my efforts, for my heavy touch
Would bruise their eager wings, their songs would still,
So in this fruitful autumn of your days
I send dumb lines—no notes of love or praise—
Tokens of my poor power, not my rich will.

—C. De M. R.

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TORONTO CANADA

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If you want to keep your domestic help, send your laundry to New Method.

Every housewife faced with the problem of getting and keeping domestic help knows that the minute it is suggested that laundry is done at home, the prospective domestic balks and looks elsewhere for a job.

Of course, where there is a family of young children it isn't possible or practical for all laundry to be sent out. But it is possible and quite economical to send a great deal of it to us and thereby avoid the weekly bugbear of washing and ironing.

And—at the same time keep domestic help more contented.

We have services to meet different requirements. If you telephone Adelaide 9271 and tell us what your wishes are, we will tell you what it will cost. Then you can discover for yourself how comforting it is to have us do your washing and ironing for you.

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"We Know How"

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The Onlooker in London

The Gardens at Sandringham

THE King presently is going from Windsor to Sandringham, and the Royal gardeners have been making a special preparation to "say with flowers" Norfolk's greeting to its most distinguished resident. It seldom happens that the King is able to spend time at Sandringham during the sweet of the year. Most of his sojourning there is done in the time of russet and purple. But this year provides an exception, and the gardeners have risen splendidly to the occasion. The grounds at Sandringham are rich

them as to the tasteful lavishness of floral decorations and specialities in the menus offered to members and their guests. Social occasions by no means end with the finish of the last race. There are dinner parties, and there is dancing among the house parties every night. A particularly important event took place on Hunt Cup night, at the big Wentworth County Club by Virginia Water. It was in aid of King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor, an institution which has always enjoyed the Royal patronage and support. The Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria and Prince George



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY VISITS THE EAST END OF LONDON
The Queen is here seen leaving after having opened the new Hostel of Girls Guild of Good Life at Hoxton. Costers in their best "pearlie" outfits seen on the left with children.

with towering firs and pine, and the spaces between the trees have many borders, broken with big terra-cotta vases. These borders and vases just now have been filled with floral radiance transferred just at its burgeoning from the glass-houses. The King will be able to move about among the fragrance of mignonette, heliotrope, lavender and carnations in one direction, and among masses of roses in another. His rhododendrons are now past their best, but the King will not regret missing them for he is not greatly moved by the glories of that bush of opulence. Once he made a mock complaint that the rhododendrons of Sandringham had flourished to the point of surfeit. A wise thought lies behind this year's Sandringham plan to transfer rich flowers from glass-houses to the open. The King will be able to enjoy them without incurring such risks as would have been inseparable from occasional visits to greatly-varying indoor temperatures.

Royal Ascot

GLORIOUS weather favoured the opening of Ascot, and there was a record amount of prize money. Altogether the stakes of the various races amounted to over £70,000, or an average for the twenty-eight races of £2,500 apiece. London is full of visitors from abroad, who were well represented at the meeting, for Ascot is one of the great social events of the year. French owners had a string of horses entered, and this year Leigh Count, the American horse, added to the international interest of the Gold Cup race, in which the honour of the British thoroughbred will be at stake. The absence of the King is felt, but the presence of the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and the Duke and Duchess of York gave the meeting that particular tone which from the days of George III, who instituted the Royal Procession up the course, has been its distinction. It was the King's desire that the customary entertaining in the neighborhood should not be curtailed on account of his indisposition, and the Prince of Wales, who has a small residence in the neighborhood, attended in his stead. Princess Ingrid of Sweden and Lady Patricia Ramsay went from Bagshot Park, and the Duke of Connaught will probably be present on at least one day of the meeting. Meanwhile, plans are being advanced for the Royal garden party on July 25, almost the last big function of the London season. Only one party will be held this year in the delightful gardens of Buckingham Palace, and the invitations will be strictly limited. The Queen will travel specially from Sandringham to join the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, who will mingle with the guests.

The Social Side of Ascot

ASCOT takes on the aspect of a garden party, with incidental horse-racing, when one is entertained by any of the clubs having private marquees on the Heath. Chief of these are the Guards, the Cavalry and the Navy, the Badminton, and the R.A.C., and there is great rivalry between

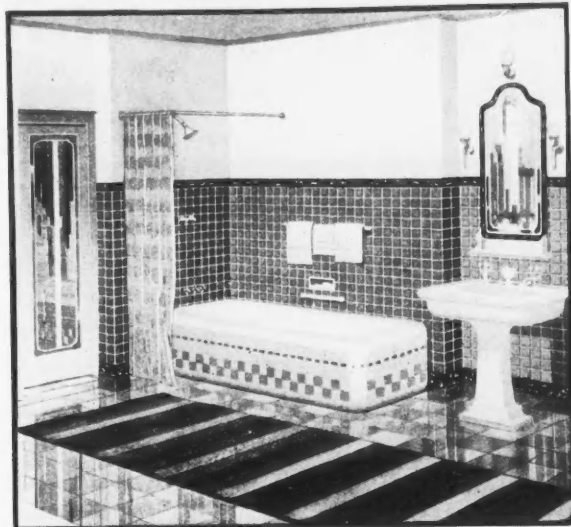
had all promised to attend the ball, which was organised by Lady Edward Spencer Churchill. Among the many notable hostesses who took house parties to the affair were the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Desborough, Lady Denbigh, Lady Sligo, Lady Cowdray, and Lady Dour. It was a beautiful summer's evening and the event proved a thoroughly enjoyable function, for the lovely grounds lend themselves admirably to such a purpose.

Wimbledon Comforts

"I NEVER DREAMT," said a distinguished French sportsman, who was paying his first visit to Ascot this year, "that a racecourse could be so beautiful," and the setting of Ascot cannot be matched for beauty in any racecourse in the world. Foreign players visiting Wimbledon for the first time must feel very much the same sensation as the French sportsman, at Ascot. The setting of Wimbledon is extraordinarily beautiful, and the courts nestle at the foot of green and leafy slopes. The tennis player has not much time to devote to natural beauties at Wimbledon, but he can appreciate Wimbledon from a more practical point of view. At no other championship courts are the comforts of the players so well considered, and they are never irked by lack of accommodation off the courts. The authorities have seen to it that women players are made particularly comfortable. The lady champion has a special little cubicle all to herself, and the general dressing-room accommodation for the aspirants to that title leaves nothing to be desired. The authorities have even been so thoughtful as to provide an ample supply of powder, but wisely they have left individual players to bring their own colouring material. It would be too delicate a matter to provide an array of various aids to the complexion. The modern woman player finds that make-up is the only protection against sunburn, and it is the use of make-up which prevents the present generation of players from becoming brown and withered like their predecessors.

The Queen's Gift to the East End

WHEN the Queen drove through the East End streets one afternoon this week to open a new hostel for girls in Hoxton Street, Shoreditch, she was acclaimed by cheering crowds. It was disclosed during the proceedings that an unknown benefactress, who had borne more than half the cost of this splendid hostel of the Girls' Guild of Good Life, was the Queen herself. Lady Bertha Dawkins stated that "the total cost of the hostel is £16,000. Out of that her Majesty has paid more than half. She was the first contributor to the building fund, when she gave £100, and she gave £6,000 from the proceeds of the exhibition of her doll's house at Wembley. Last autumn when we did not know which way to turn for further funds, the Queen gave us another £2,000. In all, her Majesty has thus contributed £8,100." The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm, the whole audience rising



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You'll come back home with a new appreciation of its beauty and a real affection for this newest of hostleries.

The GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS
CANADA

F. B. Marennes, Managing Director.

and cheering for several minutes. The Queen made a little gesture with her gloved hand and smiled, obviously moved by the demonstration. Her Majesty, who wore a beautiful lace gown of powder-blue, and a toque of lilac-blue ostrich feathers, drove to the hall through the streets densely lined with cheering people. Princess Mary, a patroness of the Guild, wearing a gown of shell-pink arrived before the Queen and stood waiting to greet her mother. By her side stood the two "Pearly Kings" of Hoxton and Shoreditch, accompanied by a little six-year-old "Pearly Prince," and a nine-year-old girl, wearing traditional "Donah" finery with feathered hat. Mr. Ernest Thurtle, the Socialist M.P. for Shoreditch, and son-in-law of Mr. George Lansbury, publicly expressed the thanks of the local street traders to the Queen for having postponed her visit to Hoxton from Saturday. "It was a very kindly act indeed," he said, "but only in keeping with her Majesty's well known reputation for kindness and consideration for others."

"Tootle the Horn and Shout 'Hi! Hi!'"

ENGLISH and American tourists who arrive with motor cars at Tokio are handed a sheet of traffic instructions compiled in picturesque English. They have caused much amusement.

"At the rise of the hand of policeman stop rapidly. Do not pass or otherwise disrespect him."

"When passenger of the foot have in sight tootle the horn. Trumpet melodiously at first. Then tootle with vigour and express by word of mouth the warning, 'Hi! Hi!'"

"Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright. Go soothingly by."

"Give space to the festive dog that sports in the roadway. Avoid entanglement of the dog with your wheel spokes."

"Go soothingly on the grease-mud, as there lurk the skid demon. Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corners to save the collapse and tie up."

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"KLEEN-EZE" Tension Control is an exclusive patented device found only in "KLEEN-EZE" Windows. It keeps the sash at all times in full contact with the frame and makes possible the following revolutionary improvements:

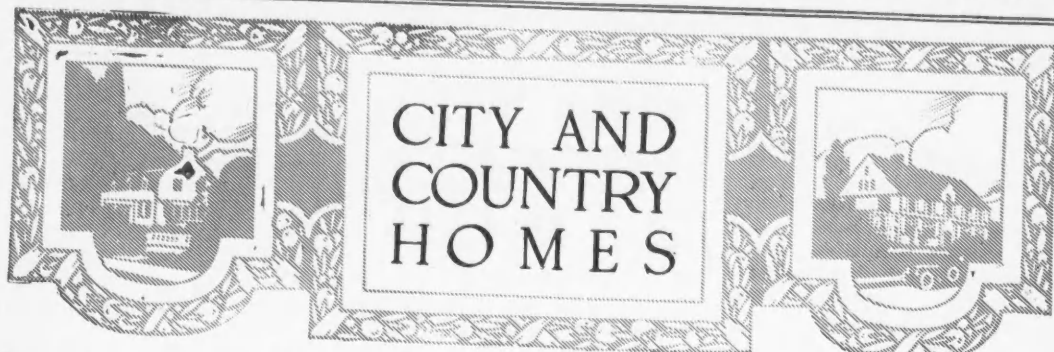
1. Upper and lower sashes can be removed for cleaning by a slight pressure on one side as shown above.
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4. Dust and rain is positively kept out because the sashes cannot help but fit snugly against the frame under any condition.
5. Rusty hardware is the danger to life and limb attendant upon the use of outside ladders or sitting on sills. All work done from INSIDE the house.

And this revolutionary new window is within the reach of everyone. The "KLEEN-EZE" costs approximately \$5.00 less to install than the ordinary Sash-Weighted and Weather-stripped window.

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GENERAL WINDOW PRODUCTS
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Southern Bungalow Suitable for Canada

Stan. E. Storey, Architect

THIS plan would solve the problem of the prospective home builder who desires a home of the bungalow type, to be built on a lot of limited frontage, for being only 25 feet 6 inches wide, it could be easily erected on a 35 foot lot. It has six rooms, all of a size suitable for their purpose, while a striking feature indicative of careful planning is the absence of space loss in halls.

By enclosing the verandah as has been done in this case, it is practically transformed into a sunroom, and as such would be warm and usable

would miss a well lighted basement, having abundant space for coal storage, heating, laundry, and storage purposes. If the purse permitted it, a bathroom in the basement would be found very convenient, and make it unnecessary for the maid to use the ground floor fixtures.

Not in respect to its plan alone does this home stand the test of study, however, as an examination of the perspective will reveal.

The exterior shows strong Spanish tendencies but is none the less thoroughly practical for a Canadian home. Note-worthy features are the shaping

off their crowns well below the surface of the ground. Often the former plan is not feasible because of the character of the root formation or of the soil, but the latter is always possible, with a long-bladed, strong knife.

As for ground-moles, one must be constantly on the watch from spring to well along in the autumn. Some can be caught by traps strategically placed over their burrows, but the plan is not uniformly successful. Perhaps a surer and quicker way of getting rid of these pests in the lawn, if one has the opportunity for it, is to kill the animals with a spade while they are at work extending their tunnels. Moles are active around mid-morning and late in the afternoon. If, at these



SOUTHERN BUNGALOW SUITABLE FOR CANADA

throughout the year. Furthermore, as we must pass through here to enter the house, it obviates the necessity of a vestibule by itself performing its functions.

The living room which is about 13 feet by 14 feet has a fireplace in the centre of the exterior wall with a window on each side. A very wide doorway between the living and dining rooms, renders it possible, when occasion demands, to have these two serve the purpose of one very large room.

The kitchen, a well lighted square room, is of ample size to accommodate sink, cabinet, range, ironing board, refrigerator and all those items designed to improve the housekeeper's lot, and when so equipped a maid would think twice before leaving such pleasant quarters.

As an example of compact convenient planning the arrangement at the rear door is worthy of particular attention. Notice how easily the basement stairs, maid's room, and rear door may be reached from the kitchen without in any way congesting that room itself, also how meter readers be effected by not excavating under the entire house, and the owner

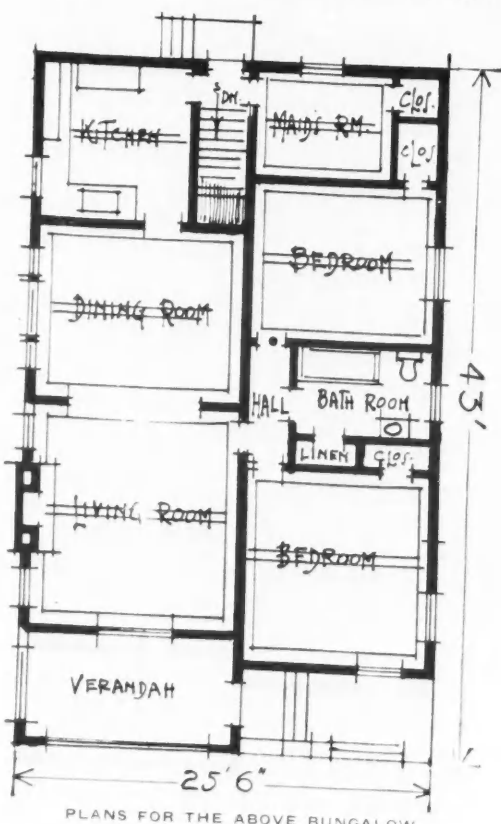
of the rafter ends, and the extremely heavy overhang of the roof at eaves and gables, a typical Spanish treatment.

The space between the front bedroom and bathroom windows, which would otherwise be a rather expanse of blank wall, has been cleverly relieved by the use of well designed lattice. Other features which would not fail to strike the observer are the large verandah enclosing window with its curved head, and the chimney which is kept very severe and simple in accordance with the best traditions of the style.

Using a shingled roof as is shown, a color scheme which would not fail to produce delightful results would be stucco tinted light straw, with variegated roof in shades of grey purple.

With a wide lot this house would have a very satisfactory appearance turned crosswise on the property, and with a few slight changes the plan could be completely reversed so that on a lot facing south, full benefit would be had of the sunlight in the living room, dining room and kitchen.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communi-



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE BUNGALOW

and others going direct to the basement, will find it unnecessary to pass through the kitchen. It is seemingly minor points such as these which constitute the difference between good and bad planning.

A maximum of privacy is given to the sleeping quarters by a very popular arrangement wherein the bathroom and two bedrooms open into a small inner hall, access to which may be had only through the living room. The maid's room and bedrooms each have good clothes closets, and there is a linen closet in the bathroom.

Very little monetary economy would

come with the architects direct, Messrs. W. E. Van Edmonde & Stan. E. Storey, Regina Sask.
Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Midsummer in the Garden

THE lawn is particularly subject to two pests now—weeds and ground-moles, both of which need special treatment if their inroads are to be prevented from reaching serious proportions.

The surest way to destroy a weed without harm to the grass is to kill its roots by pulling them out or cutting

times, you approach very quietly and thrust the corner of the spade strongly into the turf a couple of inches behind where it is being upheaved by the mole you will get him nine times out of ten.

Among many homes there is a tendency to neglect the feeding of the shrubs and trees, concentrating efforts in this direction on the flower and vegetable plantings. There are few of the woody growths, however, which do not benefit materially by the application of common-sense nourishment, for they exhaust the soil quite as thoroughly as do the herbaceous plants. Coarse ground bone is a good material for supplying stimulation.

AUGUST and September are the traditional months for setting out new Iris plants and moving old ones, but there is no need for waiting as late in the season as that. As good if not better results are secured by carrying out the work as soon as the flowers are past, for at this time the new roots begin to form and the plants will lose no time in re-establishing themselves.

If your Siberian Iris sets seed pods it will be interesting to let a few of them ripen so that you can experiment with seedlings. Strong seed will germinate almost anywhere that is not too dry and exposed. You cannot be sure just what colors the ultimate blossoms will show, but some of them may be very fine. Such seedlings may be naturalized in nooks and corners where their naturally sturdy growth will enable them to hold their own without much attention.

Another worth-while experiment is the propagation of Candidum Lilies by the bulb scales. A good-sized bulb will yield fifty to a hundred scales which, if removed in early summer and planted a couple of inches deep in a dry place, should make flowering bulbs in three years. The scales are readily detached by bending them away from the mother bulb which, if its heart is left intact, can be replanted to regain normal size.

On the whole, Lilies like to have their heads in the sun and their feet reasonably well shaded and cool. This is one reason why they do well when planted among other things that keep the sun away from their lower parts or, lacking such protection, with a mulch of leaves, grass clippings or other light material.

INSECT screen cloth adaptable for general use is usually 14, 16 or 18 mesh cloth. This means insect cloth having 14, 16 or 18 openings to the inch.

Bronze or copper screen cloth is made in meshes to exclude all insects, and its enduring qualities guarantee permanent exclusion of these undesirable visitors.

14 mesh insect cloth will exclude flies and the larger varieties of insects.

16 mesh cloth will generally exclude mosquitoes of all sizes and the smaller insects usually prevalent.

16 mesh, extra heavy, is recommended wherever unusually severe conditions of wear are to be expected.

18 mesh is needed only in localities infested with midges, gnats and other very small insects.

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Fit for a King /

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SEAL BRAND

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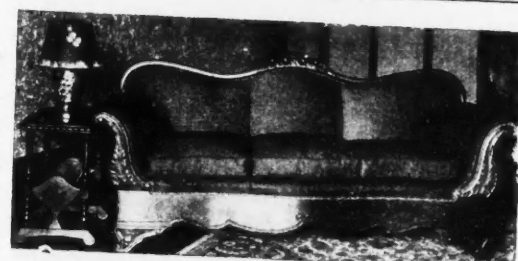
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KEEP YOUNG



freshens as it cleanses

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Good Results SO SURE with

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"



Our food is so soft... our gums so frail!

IN searching for the source of these widespread troubles of the gums, dentists have found that our gums are dependent on stimulation to keep them in health.

But modern cooks have thwarted this plan of nature's. For our food, is too soft, too refined and too quickly eaten to give the gums the stimulation they need so much.

Small wonder that gums become soft, weak and tender—that "pink tooth brush," the first sign of gingival breakdown, is so common.

How Ipana and massage keep gums firm and healthy

Ask your dentist how to protect your gums. He will recommend massage—and very likely he will mention, too, the benefits of Ipana Tooth Paste. For Ipana, because of its zirconol content, is held in high regard by the profession. Dentists recommend it as an aid to the massage in toning and strengthening weak gums.

Try Ipana for a full month

Ipana is a delicious dentifrice to use. And its power to keep your teeth brilliant will delight you. Even the trial tube the coupon calls for will prove these things.

But a better test is to get a large tube of Ipana at your nearest drug store. Use it faithfully for a whole month. You will notice the steady improvement in the health of your gums and teeth.

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1239 Beaufort St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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City _____ Prov. _____

THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



THE month of July is a radiant stretch to all the children of the land. How we youngsters used to listen with a doubting smile when our elders informed us: "Your school days are the happiest." Yet, as we look back on those carefree hours when life had no more pressing problems than the "sums" in the brown-backed arithmetic, we agree with those counsellors that school days have an atmosphere of "glad confident morning" which we lose as the school doors close behind us. The school girl friendships have often been laughed at, as if they were

better than medicine, and almost as good as fresh air.

From the first of June we have a stretch of four months when fresh air is one normal environment. Summer is preserving time—for human energy, as well as for the fruit.

A PRETTY arm must be well rounded. Muscle and fat contribute to this, and massage and exercise are the sculptor tools for arm remodeling, says a New York authority.

For the thin, scrawny arm, massage with warm oils (cocoa butter or olive



A LOVELY AND GRACEFUL GOWN
Which is of daffodil georgette, with draperies in sculptural folds, circular cut. Note also the drapes from the sleeves, the jewelled belt buckle, the velvet bow under the hat brim, and the length of the neckline.

of slight endurance; yet many a woman knows in later years how strong are those ties of early comradeship, how sweet the memories of the days that knew no fear and no worry.

July is another story to all of us. It suggests no tasks, no bell to summon to the desk. It is one glorious vista of green hills and fields and blue lake waters, with a canoe to gladden the day's voyage. It is even more gay than August, for then summer is on the wane, and the holiday season approaches an end.

There are some unwise citizens who actually try to get along without a holiday. Such foolish persons are in the minority, however, for every authority in the land from the physician to the insurance company, warns us every year that all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy. What is true for Jack is true for Jane. No one needs a holiday more than the housewife—and the younger members of the family should see that she gets it.

Very few of us yet know how to relax—and relaxation is the secret of health and is essential in preserving whatever good looks we may possess. Let yourself go—utterly—in every muscle—and just float away in thought to the land of the Lotus Eaters, where it is always afternoon and there is nothing to do but listen to the music that "softer falls than petals from blown roses on the grass."

"That's all very well," you say, "but when does a busy woman have time to relax?"

The busy woman is the very one who needs a relaxing period. Surely you can find half-an-hour during the day—or fifteen minutes—or ten. Even two minutes of closing the eyes and shutting out work and worry will help in restoring tired nerves. I know a woman whose business includes a variety of activities who says that several times during the day she gains rest and strength simply by shutting her eyes for a moment or two and forgetting everything. It is not easy to do this; but it is quite possible.

When relaxation becomes a daily habit we find that it is a great restorative, (oil) is advised as supplementary aid to constitutional treatment that will put fat on bones.

Where the arm is burdened with excess fatty tissue, heavy, forcible massage with astringent cream will reduce. Spirits of camphor, besides having a whitening effect, acts as a reducing agent.

Strenuous sports, such as tennis, golf, rowing, and swimming, along with the deep breathing accompanying them, excel both as developing and reducing measures.

For those without facilities for outdoor exercise, the illustrated movements here given may be substituted with gratifying results.

They ask only that you supply the "punch" and they'll do the arm modeling.

Rubber sleeves worn during vigorous arm exercise will aid in fat elimination.

If you use the exercises regularly—and that is important—you will find that the excess fat will disappear. If your arms are too thin, these exercises will gradually develop them to the desired roundness. Exercise will give quicker results if used in conjunction with massage.

For the common elbow ailment—rough and thickened cuticle—first "plane" the surface down with pumice stone. Let elbows rest a couple of minutes in a bowl holding sufficient warm olive oil to cover the affected surface. Then massage with the oil.



Meg. There is no reason for an apology regarding your anxiety to look your best. This would be an intolerable world if women were suddenly to become indifferent to their appearance. Do not use the preparation to which you refer. If your skin is very delicate, you will find that the preparation in question has too irritating an effect. It is not intended, in any case, for constant use. Try one of the creams which I am mentioning in my note to you. If your skin is as easily roughened as you say, extra care should be taken in using a soft towel, as a rough towel will cause discomfort very quickly.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

There is a certain pleasure which every reasonable being enjoys from having the face well attended to, and it is not vain, as some suggest, to wish to banish the roughness from the skin. What is exceedingly tiresome, however, is the self-conscious woman who cannot forget her gown or her looks and who is constantly calling attention to some detail which might well pass unnoticed. Be as fair and attractive as you can, and then forget all about the dress you are wearing and the wee bit of powder that is softening the glow of your nose.

Mildred. Alas! I cannot tell you of any preparation which will certainly bring back the golden colour to the hair; but I have sent you the name of a shampoo powder which tends to keep the hair light and which has a delightfully "fluffy" effect on the hair. It cleanses the scalp thoroughly, and, for a time, at least, has a brightening effect on the hair. Of course, the old-time bleaching agency is peroxide of hydrogen; but it is very easy to get too much of that preparation, with an unpleasant result in brassy-looking hair. I know of one instance where a teaspoonful of peroxide in the last rinsing water has a beneficial effect on the hair. At least, the woman who uses it still has golden hair (although she is over forty)—and there is no hint of artificial brightness. You live in a city where there must be several good hair dressers. Why not consult one who can examine the scalp and give you first-hand advice? Best luck to your endeavour to preserve the gold in your hair!

Bluebell. Dear me, I wonder if you are one of the bluebells of Scotland? You write a charming letter and send such an interesting description of your picturesque home in British Columbia. I have not been there yet, and do not intend to go until I am prepared to stay there for the rest of my life, for every one who goes there seems to stay forever—so attractive is the climate and so charming the people. Now as to the creams. I think from what you say, that you are in need of a good nourishing cream, one that will soften the skin and tend to drive away the wrinkles. Now, I do not say that there is any cream that will banish a well-defined wrinkle—one that has encamped on cheek, brow or neck with a determination to remain. But there are certain preparations the use of which will certainly postpone the coming of these wretched little intruders, which do their best to make us look old before our time.

To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime
of human life.

—Burns.

FAMOUS FEET

{ how they're kept free from corns }

VIVIENNE SEGAL'S

Famous Feet



"Tolerate a corn? How mid-Victorian in these modern Blue-jay days!" So writes Vivienne Segal, co-star of "Three Musketeers."

Blue-jay ends a corn with gentle ease. The cool, creamy-white pad snuggles down "bulgelessly" over the toe, ending the pain at once. The "controlled" medication is just enough to remove the corn painlessly, and swiftly. Unskilled corn-paring is dangerous. Blue-jay is safe and sure. At all drug stores. For calluses and bunions, ask for the larger size Blue-jay.

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Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Sample each free. Address Canadian Distributors:

J. T. Watt Company, Limited, Montreal.



"You're the ONE GIRL in all the World..."
he whispered... but before that night she'd just been one of twenty

By MME. JEANNETTE DE CORDET

WHO wants to be almost attractive? Half-way popular? Who is satisfied with half a man's admiration, or only half his love?

Yet many women are putting up with half-portioned life. They might have everything life can offer. Simply because they have not yet learned the vital beauty knowledge this girl discovered.

I wish I could say to them, as I said to her... "Learn your type. Then be that type. Emphasize it in every possible way. The right powder, of course... in a shade to match and glorify your skin tone. And the right rouge, rightly used."

If you don't know what type you are—and most women don't—I have a way for you to find out very quickly. You will need only my Beauty Sampler and booklet, "Your Type of Beauty," which I will gladly send for only 10 cents, to help cover the cost of mailing. See the coupon below.

At last... a powder for YOUR type!

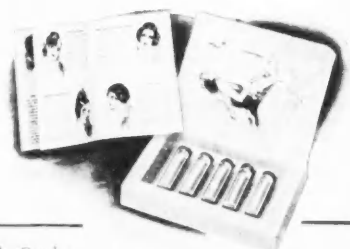
The booklet is a catalog of beauty types, delightfully illustrated in color. Look through it until you find yourself, for YOU are there. And right there I tell you what shade of Pompeian Powder and Bloom you should use.

A powder and a Rouge especially for you are included among the varied Pompeian shades. There are five exquisite shades of Pompeian Powder, each carefully blended to flatter a particular complexion tint, and clothe it in velvety softness. Five shades of Bloom, too, so artfully ranged in tint that every face may be accented most becomingly.

You may try your shade of Pompeian Powder as soon as you have read the booklet. For the Sampler contains all five shades of Pompeian Powder in five glittering vials. Try your shade at once! See how it seems to melt into your skin, bringing new life and radiance.

Think of it! Authoritative answers to the questions that have puzzled you all your life... "What is my type?" and "Just what shade of Powder and Rouge should I use?" The coupon will bring this vital beauty knowledge.

This coupon will bring you valuable beauty information.



Mme. Jeannette de Cordet
Dept. P-115, 353 Rue St. Nicolas, Montreal.

Please send me your Beauty Sampler and booklet, "Your Type of Beauty." I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps) for packing and postage.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$100 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

BIRTHS
Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, Ont. July 2, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Burton Wallace Emerson (nee Mabel) a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Knox, 364 Eglar Ave., Toronto, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Constance Elizabeth, to Mr. Kenneth Robinson Smith, of New York, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Smith, of Windsor, Ontario. The marriage to take place August 1th.

Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Robinson, of Westmount, Quebec, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Edith Elizabeth, to Mr. Andrew Armstrong, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Kinross, Kings County, and Mrs. S. Armstrong, of Birt, King's County, Ireland. The wedding to take place the first week in September.

MARRIAGES
GOW-TUDHOPE—On Saturday, June 29th, in St. Paul's Church, Orillia, by the Rev. Robert Laird, D.D., assisted by the Rev. L. R. Bannister, Lesley Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville B. Tudhope, to James Taylor Gow, of Toronto, son of Mr. John E. Gow, of Kingston.

PARTNERSHIP-HIRE—At the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, on Wednesday, June 26th, by the Rev. P. J. Lykes, Clara Elizabeth Hine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Foster Hine, to Basil Gilpin Partridge, son of the late Very Rev. Dean Francis Partridge and Mrs. Partridge of Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Weatherbee arrived recently in Toronto from Montreal, and are residing at eighty-three Highbourne Road.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Capreol and Mrs. Northey, of Toronto, were recently week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swaby at "Cedarawa," Jackson's Point.

Miss Isabel Lockhart Gordon is again in Toronto from Muskoka where she was the guest of Miss Amy Douglas.



Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra and Mrs. W. H. Mulock have been the guests recently of the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt at the latter's summer place, Kanonsiyo, on the Georgian Bay.

Miss Dorothy Blaney, of Kingston, Ont., who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walsh in Vancouver, was recently the guest of honor at a large dance held in the Jericho Golf and Country Club, given by her host and hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Baird are leaving Winnipeg shortly on a visit of several weeks to Metis, Que. Their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Baird, who has spent

will be joined in the autumn by Mrs. W. C. Chisholm and Dr. Gavin Chisholm, of Aberdeen Avenue, Montreal, and will go with them to Vienna for the winter.

Mrs. Walter Northgrave, of Toronto, Miss Ella Northgrave and Mr. Walter Northgrave, Jr., sailed from Montreal on Friday, July 5, for Europe, where they will be for two months.

Sir Charles and Lady Fawcett, of Bombay, India, were recently at Chateau Lake Louise.

Miss Bessie Bruce, of Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, who has been visiting her sisters in England and

Mrs. Claude Heubach and her children, of Winnipeg, who have been in Montreal for a short time, are now at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea to spend the summer with Mrs. Heubach's mother, Mrs. Andrew Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville White, of Toronto, are the guests of Mrs. H. F. Gooderham at Kennebunk Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Murray and Miss Margot Murray leave on July 27 on a motor trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Gerald Larkin is again in Toronto after a visit to his parents, the Hon. P. C. Larkin and Mrs. Larkin, in London, England.

Miss Katharine Christie, daughter of Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, left on Sunday for Montreal and Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Reaves, of Toronto, are spending the summer at Lake Simcoe.

Major-General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth are again in Toronto after a visit in England and a tour of Europe.

Mrs. Skipwith-Coles, of London, England, is a summer visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Grand at the Bradgate.

Major and Mrs. Gibson, of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, gave a week-end party for their son, Graham, at their summer place on Lake Simcoe. The guests included Misses Helen and Sheila Fraser, Miss Peggy Hearne, Messrs. Jack McLean and Eric Taylor.

Mrs. J. J. Palmer, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. T. J. Clark at the latter's summer place at Mill Point, Allandale.

Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Gilmour, of Winnipeg, are visitors in Toronto this week, guests of the latter's parents, the Hon. P. H. and Mrs. Phippen.

Mrs. Jonathan Dwight, of New York, is spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Adam at The Elms, Weston, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bain, of Toronto, with the latter's sister, Miss Leila Macdonnell, are at their summer place on Columbia Island, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Langmuir, of Toronto, have taken a house at Oakville for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McPherson, of Toronto, are at Port Carling, Muskoka, for the summer.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, is at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hoskin, of Toronto, are at their summer place at Barrie.

Major and Mrs. D. Thomas McManus, of Toronto, were recently in Orangeville, guests of Colonel and Mrs. J. A. V. Preston.

The Misses Aldyth and Veronica Clarke, of Bedford Road, are leaving this month for England.

Miss Bessie Clark, of St. Catharines, was a visitor in Toronto recently for a few days, guest of Mrs. Joseph Beatty, of Prince Arthur Avenue.

Mrs. C. N. Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, and Mrs. Grayson Burruss, of Toronto, have been visiting in Cobourg, guests of Mrs. McGan.

Dr. and Mrs. Auden, of London, Ontario, recently left on a trip to the Mediterranean.



MRS. GORDON STUART MACLEAN
Formerly Marjorie Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Walter Thorold, of Admiral Road, Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. Gordon Stuart Maclean, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Maclean, of Rosedale, Toronto, took place on June 8 at St. Andrew's Church.
—Photo by Ashley & Crispin, posed by Elizabeth Dickson.

the past year in England and Europe, sailed for Canada on July 12 to join her parents at Metis.

Miss Violet Boyd, of Toronto, recently entertained at luncheon for Miss Madeleine Mara, who later left with her mother, Mrs. W. Harold Mara, and sister Lorna, to spend three months in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, of Toronto, are spending six weeks in Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The marriage of Alix, daughter of the late Count de Foras and the Countess de Foras, of Calgary, and Mr. Cyril Cross, son of the late J. Ashton Cross (chambers barrister) and Mrs. Ashton Cross, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England, took place at Saint Mary's Cathedral, Calgary, on Saturday, June 23, at noon. Monsignor Hetherington officiated. Palms and garlands, carnations and smilax adorned the church. The bride was escorted up the aisle by her brothers, Count Jacques de Foras, and Count Boris de Foras, who gave her away. She wore a wedding gown of white crepeback satin having long sleeves and a V neck. The skirt of fine silk lace over satin, was short in front and lengthened in the back to a court train of satin, edged with lace. The veil and headdress were of silk tulle, the latter worn cap style and caught in place with sprays of orange blossoms at the side. She carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The four bridesmaids were, Miss Dorothy Macleay and Miss Maxine Macleay, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rodrick Macleay, of Rocking, P. E. Ranch, High River, Alta., and Miss Barbara Clark and Miss Kathleen Shuman, of Berkeley, California. They wore frocks of pink organza with very long skirts and pink satin sashes with large bows in front, the long ends falling to the hemline, pink mohair hats with tailored satin bows, and carried colonial bouquets of sweet peas completed the costumes. Mr. Hugh Parthing was best man, and the ushers, Messrs. George Tull, Sidney Robbins, Charles Arnold, and Count de Boissy de Sales. Master Jack Holbworth made an attractive little page in a white suit and a black cap. Following the ceremony a large reception was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Palliser, which was beautifully decorated. The Countess de Foras in an ensemble of blue and white georgette with a blue hat to match, assisted in receiving. Mr. and Mrs. Cross left later for their wedding trip, the bride travelling in a smart ensemble of beige georgette and hat to match.

Miss Robina Stewart, of Guelph, is spending the summer with her niece, Madame Ompray de Bearyen, in Etretat, Normandy, and later in Paris. She

Scotland since the spring, and who is at present in Scotland, is returning to Canada early in August.

Mrs. Mark Lynch Staunton, of Hamilton, Ontario, has been recently at the Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies.

Miss Jessie Hill, of Guelph, sailed on Saturday, July 6, in the S.S. *Duchess of Bedford* to spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Howard, of Toronto, and their family are at their summer place at Stoney Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Plummer, of Toronto, have left for Senneville, Que., where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abbott for July.



A LOVELY BRIDE
Mrs. Reginald Blake Barbour, formerly Miss Dorothy Isabel Noel Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond J. Evans, whose marriage to Mr. Allan D. Barbour, of Saint John, took place in Saint John's Stone Church, Saint John, on Saturday, June 15th, the rector, Rev. J. D. MacKenzie-Naughton officiating.
—Photo by Cassidy.

Facts About Tea series—No. 2.

Tea—its family tree

The tea-plant belongs to the Camellia family of vegetation. There are several varieties of plants the principal among them being the Assam and China. The word "tea" is derived from the Chinese local Amoy dialect word "té".

"SALADA"
TEA
'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.



Hotel Porches CAN Be Critical . . . where luggage is concerned

DOES YOUR TRAVELING EQUIPMENT CAUSE SMILES?

IT'S AWFUL, isn't it? You can almost feel the snickers, the whispers, the sly, humorous remarks going on behind your back. It's the "minute that seems like a lifetime"—as you stand there waiting—the sole parent of the luggage you never thought anyone would notice—the antiques you hauled from the attic.

Once is enough—we've tried it. How much different you feel with a swagger debonair Langmuir-Hartmann—the Tourobe, for example. Here's wardrobe trunk convenience in a case to be carried by hand. Light, small, yet holding four to six costume changes on hangers—mind you—and all the accessories you'll need. Reasonably priced, stronger than it needs to be,

in fascinating colorful finishes and interiors.

See it at the better shops and department stores everywhere.



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Please send folder describing New
Langmuir-Hartmann Tourobes.

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M. LANGMUIR MANUFACTURING CO.
of Toronto, Limited

Mr. and Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, the latter formerly Miss Anna-Mae Hees, who are spending their honeymoon in England, return to Toronto in August and will occupy "The Lodge" in Cobourg for the rest of the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Miss Gwyneth Osborne and Miss Mildred Northey are again in Toronto after a motor trip to Quebec and Ottawa. Col. and Mrs. Osborne and their family leave on Aug. 1 for Camp Chimo, Temagami.

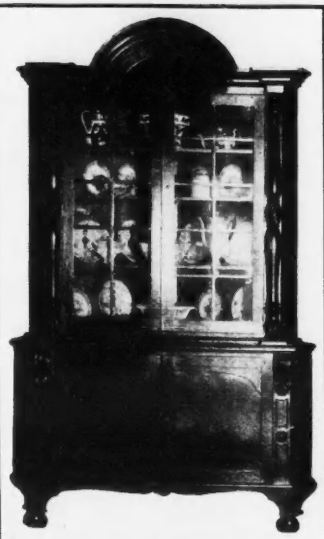
Lovely Furnishings For Your Home

Furnishing the home is an occasion which occurs perhaps once or twice in a lifetime, therefore it is expedient that one procures exactly what they want.

All the lovely furniture and draperies that you have always longed for may be found in our Galleries, and our Interior Decorators are adepts at arranging suitable schemes for furniture and draperies, keeping well within the expenditure suggested by our clients.

A visit to our Galleries is always interesting

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Mr. and Mrs. Strathern Hay, of Toronto, are leaving this week on a fishing trip to Gaspé.

Mrs. Walter Barwick, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Strachan Johnston, of Toronto, at the latter's summer place in Muskoka.

Mrs. Burruss Christie, of Toronto, has been visiting Mrs. R. B. Duggan in Cobourg. Mrs. Kendall, of Montreal, was recently the guest of Mrs. Christie in Toronto.

Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith, of Toronto, and Miss Betty Smith are spending the summer at Stoney Lake.

Mrs. Eric Ryerson, of Toronto, and her son are at their island in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, of Toronto, are at Balgorie Cottage, Jackson's Point, for the summer.

THE CONFEDERATION

Always fast, always reliable, always identified with and distinguished by the latest and finest achievement of the car builder's art, each succeeding year it has maintained its leadership so that today it is recognized by travellers who know what's what as the premier train between Eastern and Western Canada.



St. James's Anglican Church, Stratford, attractively decorated with pink and white peonies and orange blossoms, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday, July 6, when Mary Martha, only daughter of Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith and Mrs. Monteith, became the bride of Howard Gordon Forbes, of Toronto, son of Mrs. Forbes and the late John Forbes, of Stratford. Rev. Canon W. T. Cluff officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon with basque bodice and full skirt long in the back, and having a long train of the chiffon in tiny ruffles with clusters of orange blossoms. The veil was of tulle, embroidered in silver, falling gracefully to the end of her train. She carried a bridal bouquet of Sweetheart roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Olive Monteith, of Detroit, as maid of honor, and by one bridesmaid, Miss Winnifred McLagan. They both wore frocks of tri-colored

The Misses Jim and Cecil Smith, of Toronto, recently left for Victoria, B.C., to join their father, Mr. Eustace Smith, in that city.

Mrs. S. B. Gillard Wright, of Stratford, recently left for Victoria, B.C., to join their father, Mr. Eustace Smith, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McAvity Stewart, of Montreal, have arrived at Rothesay, New Brunswick, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Donald Macdonald, of Cobourg, has been recently a visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. A. E. Rosevear, of Winnipeg, is a visitor in Oakville, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Ryrie.

Mrs. G. W. Monk, of Toronto, is visiting her brother, Sir William Munk, at his summer place at Newmarket.



MISS EVELYN CHESTERFIELD
Whose marriage to Dr. Leith Hillman Webster will take place in Vancouver in September. Miss Chesterfield is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Chesterfield, of Vancouver, and has many friends in the east having attended Haverhill College. Dr. Webster is the son of Mrs. Webster and the late C. D. Webster, of Marie, P.E.I.
—Photo by Charles West.

organdie in the same style as the bride's, with large bows at the back. The maid of honor was in yellow and Miss McLagan in pink. They wore hats of mohair with tulle brims to match, and carried colonial bouquets of roses, forget-me-nots and lily-of-the-valley. Little Miss Mary Winterburn, of Norwich, was flower girl in a quaint little frock of green organdie with hat of organdie in poke effect and carried nosegay of sweet peas and lily-of-the-valley. Mr. Arthur Pennington, of Toronto, was the best man, and the ushers were the bride's brother, J. Waldo Monteith, McKee Irwin, Harold George and Corvill McCann, all of Toronto. Mrs. Monteith, the bride's mother, wore a gown of beige georgette with hat to match, and her flowers were pink roses. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Forbes, was in French gray georgette with gray hat and bouquet of mauve sweet peas and roses. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where a buffet luncheon was served. The bride's going-away costume was a yellow ensemble. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes will later reside at 67 Kennedy Park Road, Toronto.

The Rose Society of Ontario held a very beautiful exhibition of roses on Wednesday afternoon and evening of last week at the Royal York Hotel, and hundreds of delighted and deeply interested people lingered over the lovely exhibits, both afternoon and evening. The new Talisman rose—shown for the first time—excited a great deal of admiration. Those who attended this always charming flower show included: Sir William Letts, of London, England; Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Clara Hagarty, Colonel H. A. Rose and Mrs. Rose, of Welland, Lady Eaton and her three sons, Messrs. Timothy, David John and Edgar, Miss Helen Beardmore, Mrs. Campbell Reaves, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Assheton Smith, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Heward, Mr. H. J. Hagarty, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harcourt, Miss Ella Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mr. Gregory Merritt, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ontario, Mrs. Brefney O'Reilly, Mr. Arnold Morphy, Miss Ethel Morphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson, Miss Bessie MacMurchy, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, Miss Widmer Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Huntly Christie, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Miss Anne Mullett, Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Miss Muriel Bruce, Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weller, Mrs. Yates, Meadowvale, Mr. Arthur Finucane, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Miss Estelle Nordheimer, Dr. H. Rolph.

Mrs. Ralph King is again in Toronto after a sojourn at the Caledon Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, of Toronto, are at "The Briers," Jackson's Point, for the summer.

Mrs. Leslie Wilson, of Toronto, and Miss Mary Wilson are at their summer place at Go Home Bay.

Mrs. Charles M. Bostwick, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Edward W. Jarvis, and Mrs. Jarvis in Chatham, Ontario, is the guest of her son, Mr. C. M. Bostwick and Mrs. Bostwick, Jr., in Rothesay, N.B.

Miss Miriam Rowley, of Toronto, is visiting in Montreal for ten days.

Miss Mary Hora, of Kingston, Ontario, is the guest of Miss Louise Hill at the residence of the latter's parents, General and Mrs. Hill, Orange Street, Saint John.

Mrs. John Wetherall, of Newport, R.I., arrived in Saint John on Thursday to attend the funeral of her brother, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander McMillan, D.S.O. Mrs. Wetherall is visiting her mother, Mrs. John McMillan.

Miss Kathleen MacLennan is the guest of Sir Alex MacKenzie and Lady MacKenzie, of London, England, at their summer place in Kincardine.

Knox College Chapel, Toronto, was the scene of an interesting wedding on Saturday afternoon, July 6, when Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Burns Wilson, of Kentucky and Mrs. Wilson, of New York, was married to Victor Blochin, son of Monsieur P. de Blochin and the late Madame A. de Blochin, of Russia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. William H. Sedgewick, who was officiating clergyman, and Mrs. J. M. Walker sang during the signing of the register. Miss Muriel Gidley played the Russian wedding music throughout the service. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. John Gilbert Robertson, looked charming in her moiree-antique period wedding gown of white chiffon, with skirt softly flared and edged with silver lace. The white poke bonnet expressed in maline, had long streamers of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and white roses, caught in bow and ribbons of tulle. The bridesmaid, Miss Olive B. Case, wore a smart frock of orchid chiffon, the deep hem being banded in narrow matching ribbon, and a small matching hat and carried yellow roses. Mr. Dmitri Blochin, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Herbert W. McManus and Dr. Paul Abricoff. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Heliconian Club, where Mrs. Lloyd Harris, wearing a smartly becoming flowered gown of almond green and yellow printed chiffon and beige hat, received with the wedding party. Mrs. John Hendrick, grandmother of the bride, who came from New York for the wedding, was in black lace and georgette, and carried a bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Dmitri Blochin wore peach-colored georgette and carried yellow roses. For travelling the bride wore a tomato and beige printed French silk frock, tomato velvet coat, large black hat and silver fox. The tea hostesses were Mrs. Fowkes and Mrs. H. Cooper. Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Stothers presided at the tea table.

Among the guests were: Mr. Caesar Finn, Mr. Noel Norton, Mrs. Lloyd Harris, Mr. John Hendrick, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dmitri Blochin, Mrs. J. B. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Miss Cameron Smith, Mr. Victor Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Ross, Mr. Herbert McManus, Dr. Paul Abricoff, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mr. John Gilbert Robertson, Miss Tannis Carson, of Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Napier Moore, Captain and Mrs. Tchitcherine, Mr. J. J. Stewart, Miss Byrne Sanders, Miss Ruth Home, Miss Margaret Home, Mr. and Mrs. Teras Kartsoff, Mr. and Mrs. Appelton.

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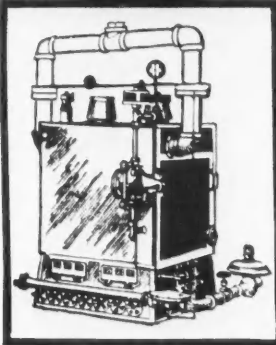


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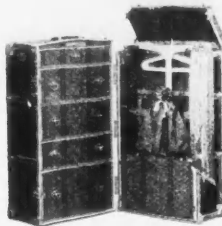
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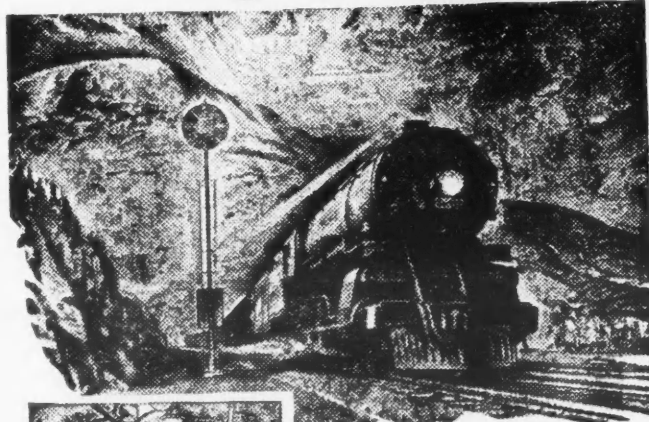
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Reservations, tickets and further information at Canadian National Ticket Offices, or E. V. Higginbottom, Canadian Passenger Agent, Lehigh Valley Railroad, 11 King Street West, phone Elgin 2215.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond



H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester attended by Captain Howard Kerr, arrived at the Citadel on Monday of last week. The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon gave an informal dinner party at the Citadel the same evening when thirty guests were present to have the honor of meeting H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited last week to luncheon at the Citadel, Quebec, to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester: The Lieut.-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Carroll, Cardinal Rouleau, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Lennox-Williams, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the Hon. Lucien and Mme.



MISS ATHALIE GIBSON
One of the three pretty daughters of Mrs. R. W. Gibson, of Oak Bay, Victoria.

Cannon, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, the Hon. L. A. and Mrs. Taschereau, Sir Francis and Lady Lemieux, the Hon. A. and Mrs. David, the Hon. and Mrs. Turgeon, the Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mrs. Taft, the Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, the Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Mayler, Sir George and Lady Garneau, the Mayor of Quebec and Mrs. Auger, Brig. and Mrs. P. S. Benoit, Lady Turner, Lady Price, Miss Yvette McKenna, Brig.-General and Mrs. T. L. Tremblay, Lieut.-Col. H. DesRosiers, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. H. Price, Lieut.-Col. D. B. Papineau and Captain W. R. Kerr.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester left Canada on Tuesday of last week to sail for England. He was a passenger in the S.S. *Empress of Australia*.

Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill and Miss Diana Kingsmill, who have been in England recently, are now in Ottawa and will spend the remainder of the week-end at their summer home at Port-Rideau Lakes.

Lady Meredith is again in Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where she was the guest for a week of Mrs. Andrew Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Watriss, of New York, were in Montreal last week, en route to Murray Bay, where they will spend the remainder of the summer. They were guests for the week-end of Mrs. Watriss's parents, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor. Little Miss Diana Frazier is at present visiting her grandparents.

Lady Williams-Taylor, who returned to Montreal on Monday of last week from a salmon fishing trip to the Metapedia, where she was visiting Governor and Mrs. E. C. Smith, of Vermont, is leaving this week to be the guest for a few days of Mrs. Duryea, at the Old Mill, Stockbridge, Mass.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie are again in Montreal from Metis Beach, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. C. Ross.

Brig.-General C. H. MacLaren and Mrs. MacLaren, of Ottawa, are spending a couple of months in Muskoka, Ontario.

The marriage took place in London, England, on Saturday, June 15, of Mr. James Sinclair Milne, son of the late Mr. J. Milne, and Lady Orr-Lewis, widow of Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis, Bart., formerly of Montreal.

Mrs. J. W. Warren, of St. Lambert, accompanied by her grandson, George, sailed on Thursday of last week to spend the remainder of the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rothwell and Captain Rothwell, at Wallasey, Cheshire, England.

One of the most charming of Campbellton weddings was solemnized in Christ Church, Campbellton, N.B., at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, June 26th, when the rector, Rev. J. A. Belyea, assisted by Rev. R. J. Coleman, of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Dalhousie, united in marriage Miss Emily Isobel Johnston Wran, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wran, of Campbellton, and Dr. Allan Blackall Hawthorne, son of the late J. A. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

White lilies adorned the altar and snowballs were attractively intermingled with masses of ferns, palms, iris,

gladioli and peonies in the chancel, while the guest pews were marked with sprays of white lilac attached with bows of white satin. The bride entered the church to the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin. She was given away by her father and wore a model gown of bridal blush satin, fashioned with tight bodice and long full skirt reaching to her slipper heels in back. Her jacket coat was of exquisite Viennese lace. The wedding veil, caught throughout its length with sprays of orange blossoms, was fashioned with Madonna headpiece and face veil. Crepe slippers and stockings of bridal blush silk were worn and she carried a shower bouquet of white lilacs, lily-of-the-valley and pale pink roses.



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LOOKING for something smart by way of tea or breakfast set for your Summer cottage or verandah dining-room? Then don't miss seeing this intriguing majolica from Cantagali of Florence — he who stamps his wares with a crowing cock. An entirely new type of pattern — or perhaps a very old one — it shows quaint, top-heavy trees, a peasant or two and a toy fortress done with the casual lines of an artist's sketch book, all in soft wine red on a creamy ground. Prices run from porridge bowls with fluted edges at \$1.25 each, to a 41-piece tea set at \$45.00.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Must Our Forests be Closed?

Only Drastic Measures, Effective Policing and Rigid Restrictions Can Save Situation—Period of Extreme Hazard Approaching—Public Should Know of Menace to Nation's Future

By E. NEWTON WHITE

WHETHER it be recognized or no, there is no more serious issue before Canadians than immediate and right handling of the Forest Situation.

A great natural resource, which was, excusably enough, at one time regarded as good as inexhaustible, has been brought by enormous exploitation and still greater destruction to within a very few years of virtual exhaustion. What forest exhaustion will mean to national welfare and, reactively, to every Canadian citizen, can hardly be overestimated.

Denied though this may be by those whose interests lie, unfortunately, in conditions as they are, it is already too late to—strictly speaking—"save the forest situation." There must now come a decided dislocation of every activity connected, however remotely, with the forest products and forest industries. There now remains only to delay the break and to mitigate its seriousness by every possible means.

There are three fundamental measures to be taken: limitation of cutting; effectual natural forest regeneration; and protection from fire and other causes of destruction. There are serious difficulties to be overcome before the two first can be made operative; but forest protection offers an immediately definite and practicable method of first aid. While foresters have probably still a lot to learn before effective methods of control of large-scale infestations of insects and fungi can be evolved, yet in fire protection we have a clear-cut situation.

Let us discuss it, and, if there is criticism in the discussion, let it be known that it is directed generally—against no particular organization or policy; entirely without bias, political or otherwise. The forest problem is Canadian, not local or provincial.

Where, then, is the forest fire situation going to be by the time the snow flies—toward the end of 1929? Will the downward trend of loss of the last few years have been continued, or no? We are but six years away from the worst season—as regards fire destruction—on record. In 1923, the value of the reported fire loss, in stumpage alone, was computed at nearly forty-four million dollars. The loss to the nation in that one season—the raw material of several years' operations for the whole forest products industry; with all that involves in wages, profits and trade; the damage to the forest structure, and, worse still, the forest soils—would run into hundreds of millions! Could the 1923 experience be equalled, or even surpassed?

The answers will lie, of course, in weather conditions; in the progress which protective organization has made in the meantime; and in the care, or lack of it, displayed by the user of the woods.

Of the weather we can hazard no more than the probability that the succession of more or less humid seasons we have been experiencing must soon end, and we shall enter the drier period of the cycle which governs our weather in the main. Of progress in protection, the dry seasons—when they come—will be the crucial test. Were we to believe some of the present enthusiastic exponents of fire protection, there is no cause for apprehension at all, and great advances have undoubtedly been made from the purely mechanical point of view—in detection and suppression—which need but more extensive application to be in a fair way of progress.

But nowhere yet has been seriously tackled the problem of fire prevention, wherein lies the fatal weakness of our whole forest protective system and policy. To the practical, it is evident that any fire occurrence in conditions of high hazard such as the Canadian forests exhibit on occasion, can put control completely out of human effort; notwithstanding the highest degree of efficiency of protective machinery.



E. R. WOOD

Who, in order to reduce the heavy financial responsibilities resting upon him, has retired from the presidency of the Dominion Securities Corporation after occupying that office since the company's inception. He is succeeded as president by Mr. Arthur F. White, formerly president of the Standard Bank of Canada and now a vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been a vice-president of the Dominion Securities Corporation for many years. Mr. G. A. Morrow has also retired from the Dominion Securities Corporation, of which he was senior vice-president, in order to be able to devote more time to his duties as president of the Imperial Life Assurance Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

A significant condition has been disclosed in the usual out-break of widespread fires which accompanied the usual spring hazard wherever this occurred—notably, this year, in North-western Ontario, Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan—namely, that dry weather in the Canadian forests, whether local or general, apparently spells fire as inevitably as ever, in a disastrous history: that the careless user of fire is as much in evidence in the woods as he always was. Yet the Spring and Early Summer hazard period will always be less dangerous than that of the Fall. Visibility for detection is usually good; more frequent barriers to widespread progress of fires exist. Spring fires are essentially surface fires, and depend either upon very thin dry soils or a litter covered forest floor. In short, with May and June fire hazard also exists the possibility that it may be combatted.

That the margin is small enough, is indicated—for those who care to read between the lines—by the usual news report, which shows perhaps hundreds of men, aided by aeroplanes, fighting—sometimes unsuccessfully—comparatively small fires in hazard of a severity quite incomparable with what on occasion is possible and indeed inevitable.

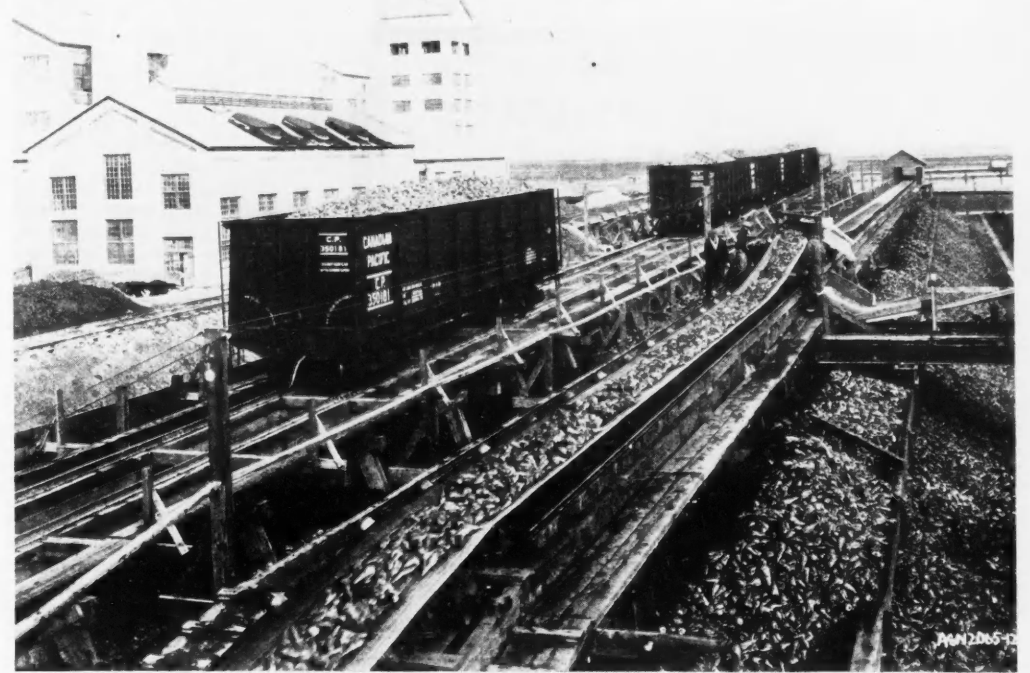
That occasion is the dry Fall, following months of little rainfall. Then comes the peculiar combination of poor or non-existent visibility and high winds—even hurricanes: when detection and suppression—the essence of mechanical protection—is totally unable to function, when all types of forest, and all varieties of soil; however dense and clean the former, or wet—in normal times—the latter, will burn.

It matters not that these extreme conditions are infrequent, their recurrence is inevitable, and in them exists the great likelihood of the undoing of all previous efforts and success in protection. By a consensus of opinion, 99% of our forest fires are preventable, and it is evident that nothing short of prevention to an irreducible limit will give the reasonable degree of fire-safety which the perpetuation of the forests, and the dependent industries, demand.

Viewing future fire possibilities from this angle, it is very plain that the outlook is altogether bad. There has been, in the last years, an insufficient reduction in the number of fires starting, beyond what would naturally be expected in seasons unfavourable to the spreading of careless fire; clearly indicating that the system upon which dependence has been made for eliminating preventable fire is a failure. Nor is this surprising.

The efforts of all but a handful of practical and earnest conservationists have been directed to a form of propaganda—designed to induce a public sentiment for forest protection—far too weak and ineffectual in view of the serious nature of the subject, and unworthy of an intelligent people. This campaign has apparently been carried on with no definite policy of progression. It started, rightly, to impart elementary ideas of forest protection to a

(Continued on Page 22)



A GROWING WESTERN INDUSTRY

Development of sugar beet cultivation and the production of sugar therefrom has been under way in Southern Alberta for some years and the industry has already reached sizable proportions and engages hundreds of farmers and thousands of acres of land. The illustration shows the beets being unloaded from freight cars onto conveyor belts at the sugar plant, ready to be stored prior to undergoing the reduction process.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Will Coke Replace Anthracite?

Increase of 40 Per Cent Noted During Past Five Years in Use of By-Product Coke, Mostly Applicable to Ontario—The Position of Welsh Anthracite and Alberta Coal

By COL. K. R. MARSHALL

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago in this country the pioneer was, for the most part, his own fuel man though, in the larger settlements and towns, fuel wood and bituminous coal was being distributed by dealers. This was particularly so in the case of the towns with ports on the Great Lakes to which bituminous and, later, anthracite was brought from the United States.

As time went on, anthracite became the undisputed sovereign as household fuel in the larger towns and cities of Ontario and this extended even to large institutions and factories. Prior to 1900, anthracite could be delivered to the Ontario consumer in border cities and lake ports at something in the neighbourhood of \$5.00 per ton. These conditions commenced changing from the winter of 1902-3, the year of the great strike in the anthracite fields, and the hardship that was suffered during this winter led

many people to look for some relief from our dependence in Ontario on American anthracite.

During the years that immediately followed there was an effort made to interest the public in by-product coke and low volatile bituminous in domestic sizes but the attitude of the consumer was conservative and he was not to become a ready convert from his old standby, anthracite, even though the price of this was gradually advancing with the increase of wages to the miners, freights and costs in connection with distribution.

From 1912 to 1922 the situation as regards the supply of anthracite became more and more acute and distributors were told that the life of the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania were estimated by scientists at being from seventy-five to one hundred years at the outside. Dealers had great difficulty in obtaining anything in excess of an allotted tonnage each year and it became unfashionable to complain of the preparation. In other words, it can be fairly said that through high prices, poor preparation and scarcity, the anthracite owners and the miners themselves did a great deal toward establishing by-product coke as a rival of no mean merit. This may or may not have been avoidable. What in 1929 was a problem of the dealer, how to get hard coal, has now become the problem of the operator to hold his ground and, furthermore, it cannot readily be seen how anthracite can be reduced very much in price with the high mining costs, freights and distributing overhead in existence. There can be no question, however, but that better selling methods, service, and improvement in preparation installed during the past two or three years by the anthracite people, is bearing fruit, but by-product coke has come to stay and undoubtedly is a solution to the problem of supplying a sound fuel on an economic basis, not only from the consumer's standpoint but also from a standpoint of conservation.

Replacement of American anthracite to some degree by that commodity from Wales is also helping to correct our trade balance and, at the same time, offering relief to the unemployment situation in Wales. This particularly applies to the province of Quebec where the coal can be shipped across the Atlantic in large vessels at low freight rates, but Welsh anthracite is also making itself felt in Toronto, although it is necessary to obtain small enough ships to come through the canal or break bulk at Cornwall which entails additional expense. It is excellent coal, having a very low ash content and little waste.

The question of importance in connection with this trade is the exportable surplus that will be available for shipment to Canada each year. The annual production of Welsh anthracite is from 4 to 5 million tons, one half of which is consumed in Great Britain. From a commencement of 180,000 tons in 1922, shipments to Canada had increased to nearly 788,000 tons in 1927. There was a falling off last year owing to the difficulty in getting boats, the tonnage being just over the half million mark for 1928, but I would not be surprised to see the importations of anthracite from Great Britain this season in excess of a million tons. This includes some shipments from Scotland.

There has been considerable agitation, and quite rightly so, with view to promoting the sale of Alberta coal in Ontario but it is very difficult to see how the matter of distance can be overcome to place it on a competitive basis in Ontario against fuels about one-fifth of the distance away. I have yet to meet a dealer who would not be glad to promote the sale of Canadian coal in Ontario but territorial conditions appear to place Alberta coal at a great disadvantage. On the other hand a good deal of progress has been made to adjust the situation. Whereas large quantities of American anthracite formerly went each season of navigation to the Canadian west, it can now be

(Continued on Page 25)

GOLD & DROSS

O. J. BROOKS AND SATURDAY NIGHT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A chap came in to see me telling me a story about you and Brooks Steam Motors Company (and other associate concerns) respecting which I should like to have your answer. He wanted a client of mine to get the shares which had been in her mother's name, transferred into her own, and he also wanted her to buy some more. I had advised her that it was not worth while paying the probate costs since these shares were the whole estate of her mother.

When I told him I considered Brooks' different concerns all to be no good, and that I agreed with Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT, he told me I was crazy and when I asked him why no actions for defamation were taken, he said Brooks had seven or eight substantial judgments against Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT and that on account of Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT being financially worthless, nothing could be done about it. What is your comeback?

—R. M., Winnipeg, Man.

Our "comeback" is that the man in question is a common or garden liar. Neither O. J. Brooks, Brooks Steam Motors, Brooks Securities or any other Brooks company has ever obtained a judgment for defamation or libel or anything else against SATURDAY NIGHT. In case Mr. Brooks would like to bring an action, SATURDAY NIGHT is prepared to smooth his path by reiterating its belief that Mr. Brooks, on the basis of his record to date, is not safe to do business with and that the Canadian authorities should not permit him to go any further promotion and stock-selling work in Canada.

As regards the financial responsibility of SATURDAY NIGHT, it should be sufficient to point out that the balance sheet of Consolidated Press Limited, publishers of SATURDAY NIGHT, showed assets totalling \$1,889,187 as at December 31, 1928. This is surely not a figure to be despised by Mr. Brooks, who made his money by selling stock in small blocks to dwellers in Canada's rural communities.

CAN. MINING SECURITIES CORPORATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have had several unfortunate experiences during the last year in connection with my ventures in the mining market (possibly through following "tips" from my friends instead of your advice) and I have just about decided that I do not know enough about this game to make any money at it. I have been recently asked, however, to buy some of the common stock of the Canadian Mining Securities Corporation, Ltd. I understand that this is an investment trust formed to deal in mining securities and it seems to me that possibly I could make some money on the mines through this company, whose judgment may be better than my own. I would appreciate very much your advice.

—A. E. W., Toronto, Ont.

In buying the stock of Canadian Mining Securities Corporation, you must be chiefly actuated by just what you point out—faith in the judgment of the management

of the company. In this case, in my opinion, the sponsorship and management is sufficiently strong to make this stock an attractive speculation. Naturally, it does not merit an investment rating at this stage, but regarded as a speculation, I think that it provides a very much greater margin of safety than is available to the average purchaser of mining stocks.

Canadian Mining Securities Corporation is to be managed by an investment banking house which enjoys a good reputation, and the investment policy, as outlined in the prospectus, provides a number of excellent safeguards. The contract between the corporation and the managing company provides that the company will receive 20 per cent. of the net profits, after 8 per cent. has been earned on the corporation's capital and surplus. A favorable point is that the 8 per cent. earning requirement be cumulative. This form of set up is becoming more frequent among investment trusts and would appear to be generally satisfactory.

An important point is that an investment trust, such as the Canadian Mining Securities Corporation, will be able to diversify its list of holdings to a wide extent, and should also be able to secure expert advice as to mineral properties. Given sound and able management, and considering the bright future which undoubtedly lies ahead of Canada's mining industry, the corporation should be able to earn substantial profits and in my opinion, this stock is a desirable purchase for those who are willing to accept a certain amount of risk in the anticipation of future returns.

IS MASSEY-HARRIS A BUY?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am considering at the present time the purchase of some Massey-Harris common stock. I have been a shareholder of this company for a number of years and have naturally been interested in its progress, and it seems to me that at present prices, a purchase of additional shares would be good business. Of course I know that many adverse rumors concerning this company's prospects have been circulated lately, and a number of my friends (against my advice) have parted with their stock at a loss. Frankly, I am decidedly "bullish" on Massey-Harris, and I would be very much interested to know if your opinion coincides with mine.

—S. E. K., Toronto, Ont.

I hardly think I share your optimism to the same degree, but neither am I prepared to give comfort to those who have gone over to the side of the calamity-howlers. While any sane view must necessarily take cognizance of present facts and possible happenings, the

(Continued on Page 24)

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Must Our Forests be Closed?

(Continued from Page 21)

public entirely ignorant or indifferent to the subject; but after many years duration, it still teaches primer stuff—and no other. As a matter of fact, far better, more constructive and forcible ideas were being presented by the movement, six and ten years ago, than to-day. Indeed, the low fire loss of recent years, with the consequent opportunity for departmental horn-blowing, has undone educative work to a very considerable extent.

We are now come to the most critical period in the history of forest protective effort. Public interest has cooled, partly because of the lapse of time since the last great disasters and losses, partly because of the over-emphasized progress in protective effort, partly because of the non-appeal of the methods used in trying to educate the woods user.

The forests, generally, are in a condition to make—under certain weather eventualities, the worst hazard in Canadian forest history. There are now great slash accumulations, and the dead timber areas of the last fire periods, now reaching a high possibility of inflammability; and there are ever increasing areas of thin, partly barren, forest land, all calculated to carry fire further and further into the remaining green stands. Another factor is that woods use, since the last period of test, has increased enormously, and is still increasing.

It is plain that a readjustment is necessary, or else this army of woods travellers—the careless element of them, that is to say—in spells of high hazard, will cause fire losses of unparalleled size.

This is the point of failure of public education. There are now difficult ideas to be put across, for which a well proportioned campaign would have prepared the way. By this time we should have a public ready to accept certain extreme measures which are absolutely necessary; not merely accepting but demanding them.

So far as the popular and dramatic form of appeal goes in preventing careless fire, probably all has been

achieved which can be. It is now time to present that cold form—represented by strict supervision and control of woods use, and impartial and heavy penalties for infractions of fire laws—which only will reach the wilfully or unthinking careless.

It is now time—for that matter it is long overdue—that we should have a complete system of regulated forest use. We need travel permits and passports—licenses—which can be suspended or revoked on occasion; effective travel checking systems by which the local authorities can keep track, at all times, of all persons and parties in their respective territories; partial or complete closing down of the whole forests, or of certain hazard areas—on occasion—to all but absolute necessity, and this under heavy guarantee and strict, direct, surveillance; heavy penalties, impartially inflicted, on all fire law breakers; published and displayed lists of offenders against the forest laws. We need a sufficiently numerous, well organized, uniformed force of forest police, independent of all political influence, and trained criminal investigators, to carry out these details.

The greatest problem of all would seem to be the ensuring of common-sense application of regulations. The occasional situation demands the existence of rigorous measures which may be used in the emergency, yet tempered to an accommodating freedom for the time—the greater part of the time—when no urgency exists. Only by common sense laws, and enforcement of law, can the respect and confidence leading up to support by the woods using public, be created. It would seem that, seeing there is now no time to bring about rigid fire law enforcement by public demand and gradual processes—the public should be, as it were, taken into confidence to an extent unusual in practice, both as to the serious nature of the position and the reasons for the methods of control.

Instead of the usual permanent fire signs, carrying the same innocuous legends year after year, we need bulletin boards—kept up to date by the

ranger—on the portages, in railway stations and post-offices, at gasoline stations; carrying the proclamations of the local chief, warning that this or that area—for stated reasons—must be temporarily closed to the public if dry weather continues; or that, to simplify control, travel between designated points must be confined to a specified route until further notice; or that, in view of extreme conditions of hazard existing, no individual or parties may pass through, or into, certain sections, unaccompanied by a ranger or deputy. The permanent signs should be warnings of the penalties for infractions of the laws, and the public duty to report all law-breaking witnessed. To reinforce these warnings should be the posted list of actual convictions and penalties; and a further moral inference; by example, that the character and position of the citizen at home, did not save him when he turned common law breaker in the woods.

Only, it must be repeated, common-sense in all must prevail. Regulations, where weather is concerned, must be as elastic as the weather itself, and as extreme when the need arises. Wide discretionary powers must be given the chiefs of local services; which definitely indicates that only practical men, entirely independent of politics, can fill these positions.

Moral support from the public, and more man-power than is now proportionately used, is necessary. The former can be got by the right kind of appeal, and the latter must be supplied by greater expenditures—and better laid out.

In modern forest protective work, and with limited funds, there can easily be too much insistence on the peak of equipment. The aeroplane in detection has definite limitations, and in extreme hazards can be useless. The cost of one aeroplane would buy and erect four or five primary towers of steel. The high steel tower is perhaps erected on elevations where, in the interests of economy, or the light of funds available, a less expensive structure, or even an observation cabin, should function. The primary tower can share with the aeroplane the same lack of visibility, yet both are sometimes installed at the expense of more frequent small towers and larger ground forces.

In the same relation, the "fire-proofed forest" idea—intense protection of small areas, now in vogue, will no more save the main forest situation than will tree planting. Fire protection must be universal.

Only by such methods can the situation, as it now stands, be improved; and it must be admitted that for them no adequate preparation of public sentiment has been made. To bring such a revolution of practice about, a very intensive exposition of the true seriousness of the situation must be made, even if the truth hurts and it will hurt—some.

The public must be authoritatively told of the shortage of remaining timber supplies; of the inadequacy of our present protective systems; how, under present circumstances, a great pulp and paper operation has no more permanence—possibly less—than a mining camp; that the saw-milling industry is still absolutely destructive of its own future; that but few more years of this combined fire and cutting destruction will wipe the forests and the forest industries completely out of Canadian economy.

There is not a Canadian citizen living, who has not a direct interest in the welfare of the forests, however remote it may appear to him who has not given any special thought to the subject. Besides the tremendous part which the forest industries play in general prosperity, there is that manifold use of wood which enters into the daily life of everyone; often unrealized because so common. A shortage of products of any and all kinds will definitely make itself felt in many disagreeable and expensive ways.

When the forces continually working against forest perpetuation are considered, it will be clear that rigid avoidance of all unnecessary waste and destruction is absolutely vital. The enormous and increasing demands of the forest industries themselves; the undeniable difficulty of securing adequate, valuable, regrowth; a certain irreducible minimum of fire occurrence—lightning and accidental fire; the constant drain of insect infestations and storms, reaching, at times, to enormous proportions; all emphasize the need of the most stringent conservation measures.

A peculiar condition exists with regard to forest conservation which passes almost totally unrecognized. It is that the accepted current values of both stumpage and processed softwood forest products are out of all proportion low to their true value. The cause is overproduction of the basic



CANADIAN LAD WINS ORATORY CONTEST

Kenneth Walker Robinson, '29 Dartmouth College, this year won the Benjamin F. Barge Gold Medal for oratory open to intercollegiate competition in the United States. His subject was "The Importance of Poetry." Young Robinson is a native of New York City, but of Canadian descent. His parents are Walter F. Robinson and Minnie Hessin Robinson, formerly of Toronto, and very widely known as vocalists. His paternal grandfather was the nationally famous conductor of the 13th Battalion Band of Hamilton.

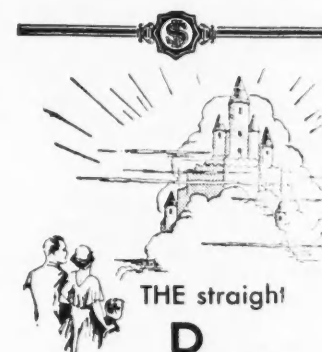
products of the forest industries in all the great softwood producing regions of the world. It exists on the Baltic no less than on the Pacific Coast.

Were the factors of remaining world supplies, increasing world use, the almost universal prevalence of destructive methods of forest exploitation, the improbability that further great destruction by fire (not alone in Canada and the U.S.) can be checked before years elapse, fully operative: our forest resources could be given an almost incredible value.

Could that true value be but once recognised, there would be no lack of interest in forest conservation and fire protection.

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Should I Buy Common Stocks?

Investigation of Records Shows That Prevailing Optimistic Views Are Subject to Important Qualifications—Investors Should Exercise Keen Discrimination With Management as All-Important Factor

AS a result of the pronounced trend on this continent toward the purchase of common stocks as investments—a movement which has been distinctly apparent in Canada—canny investigators have been giving this field careful study of late and have drawn some pertinent conclusions as a result of their research. A survey of business developments since the beginning of the present century does not, as might have been expected, support the sweeping conclusions of the more ardent advocates of the purchase of common stocks, but suggests decidedly, on the other hand, that the prevailing theory is subject to some very important qualifications.

Among the more interesting of recent surveys is that made in the United States by William L. Raymond. Writing in Barron's weekly, New York, Mr. Raymond has analysed the course of some representative American companies, from the point of view of investors in their common stocks. The term "industrial common stocks," as used in his article, means the common or the one-class stocks of concerns doing a manufacturing or a trading business in some kind of merchandise.

Public participation in the ownership of industrial concerns is a matter mainly of the past thirty years. Today most of such concerns are organized in the form of corporations.

The years immediately following the Spanish-American War witnessed the formation of a great many industrial corporations. Then it was that so-called "big business" began to get into its stride. There were, however, several large industrial concerns organized previous to that period.

Following is a list of some important industrial concerns whose common stocks have been, at one time or another, of interest to the public:

Organized Previous to 1899	
American Linseed	1898
American Sugar Refining	1891
American Tobacco	1890
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	1831
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1892
General Electric	1892
International Paper	1898
National Biscuit	1898
Pacific Mills	1850
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	1882
Swift & Co.	1885
U. S. Leather Co.	1893
U. S. Rubber Co.	1892
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	1895
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	1872

Organized in 1899	
American Agricultural Chemical	
American Bicycle	
American Car & Foundry	
American Hide & Leather	
American Ice	
American Radiator	
American Smelting & Refining	
American Woolen	
Bethlehem Steel	
National Cash Register	
New England Cotton Yarn	
Pressed Steel Car	
Republic Iron & Steel	
Union Bag & Paper	
United Fruit	
United Shoe Machinery	

Organized Subsequent to 1899	
American Can	1901
Advance-Rumely	1915
American Bosch Magneto	1919
American Locomotive Works	1901
Baldwin Locomotive Works	1911
Corn Products Refining	1906
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co.	1923
Distillers Securities	1902
Fisk Rubber	1912
General Motors	1916
Goodrich, B. F.	1912
International Harvester of N.J.	1918
Johns-Manville	1926
Packard Motor Car	1909
Radio Corp. of America	1919
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	1906
Studebaker Corp.	1911
United States Steel Corp.	1901
Victor Talking Machine	1901
F. W. Woolworth	1911
Wright Aeronautical Corp.	1919

This article will attempt to discuss, "without prejudice," the common stocks of the above companies as investments.

*

An investment should hold out the hope, at least, of three advantages: (1) safety of principal; (2) possible appreciation of principal; (3) income on the sum invested.

In addition to the above advantages, it is desirable to have a ready market.

It may be well to state here, obvious as it seems, that common stocks are not a promise to pay any definite sum of money nor a promise

to pay any income. They represent merely participation in the ownership of the business. They receive income or dividends only when declared payable by the directors of the business; and, as a rule, they receive dividends only when those dividends are earned.

In liquidation or in reorganization, common stocks rank after any funded or floating debt, and usually after any preferred stocks outstanding.

The above facts are well known, but sometimes they are forgotten.

The broad economic background for common stocks in the United States has been extraordinarily favorable. Since the Civil War, and particularly since the Spanish-American War, the development of resources and the growth of wealth have set a new standard of achievement. No intelligent man could have been a "bear" on the United States.

Prosperity has advanced, however, somewhat irregularly. It has gone, much of the time, by "fits and starts." That is owing partly to the fact that the United States is economically a rather new country and partly to the somewhat mercurial temperament of the American people.

Of the American industrial companies listed in this article, let us examine first those companies organized before 1899—that is, those companies with the longest histories. How have their common stocks met the tests of safety, appreciation of principal and satisfactory income?

Of the fifteen companies listed as organized previous to 1899, only five may fairly be said to have met satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment. Those five companies are: American Tobacco Co., General Electric Co., National Biscuit Co., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and Swift & Co.

Based on their dividend records and on the prices of their stocks over a period of years, those five companies are entitled to be ranked as highly desirable investments.

The common stocks of all five companies have shown considerable fluctuations in price; but that is inevitable, and is a matter of more interest to speculators than to investors.

All the other companies listed as organized before 1899 have had more or less serious interruptions in their dividend records. Some have had other troubles.

American Sugar Refining Co., Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., and Pacific Mills are examples of companies which have fallen considerably from the high estate in which they formerly were held.

The remaining seven companies

Stock		1929		1928	
Advance-Rumely	Recent	High	Low	High	Low
Am Bosch Magneto	39	104 7/8	27	65	11
Curtiss Aero & Motor	60	73 3/4	40 5/8	44 3/8	15 3/4
Johns-Manville	160 1/2	173 1/2	135 1/4	132 3/4	53 1/4
Radio Corp. of Am.	182	242 1/2	152 1/2	202	96 1/4
Wright Aeronautical	417 1/2	570 1/2	333	420	85 1/4
	248 1/2	299	204 1/2	289	69

†Allowing for five-to-one split-up. ‡Allowing for 100% stock dividend.

Listed as organized before 1899 have exhibited varying degrees of prosperity and adversity. International Paper Co. paid no dividends on its common stock for about twenty-seven years.

Let us proceed now to consider—

ation of the companies listed as organized in 1899.

Of the sixteen companies listed as organized in that year four may be said to have met satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment. Those four companies are: American Radiator Co., National Cash Register, United Fruit Co., and United Shoe Machinery Co.

Bethlehem Steel qualified as a temporary "bonanza" of very large dimensions; it was perhaps the last-est of the "war babies." Outside the war period, it has been a company struggling hard to reach prosperity.

The American Bicycle Co. is an example of a company whose common stock became worth practically nothing owing to the complete collapse of the industry in which it was engaged.

The American Hide & Leather Co. never has paid a dividend on its common stock.

All the other companies listed as organized in 1899 have had varying degrees of prosperity and adversity.

*

In considering the companies organized since 1899, it will be convenient to separate those companies organized before the War from those organized since the war. Let us examine first those organized previous to the war. In the list, are thirteen such companies.

Based on their dividend records and the prices of their stocks, there are five companies which meet satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment. Those companies are: Corn Products Refining Co., Packard Motor Car Co., United States Steel Corp., Victor Talking Machine Co., and F. W. Woolworth Co.

Making quite another picture, Distillers Securities Corp. passed out with the advent of U. S. prohibition. Even before that calamity, the corporation's dividend record had been none too good.

The remaining seven companies in the pre-war group have had experiences of one kind or another which bar their common stocks from any list satisfying all the requirements of desirable investments.

Of the eight companies listed as organized since the beginning of the war, only two have well-established claims so far to rank in all respects as desirable investments. Those two companies are: General Motors Corp. and International Harvester Co. of New Jersey.

General Motors stock has proved to date, of course, a veritable bonanza.

It may be worth while at this point to glance at the recent prices for certain of the newer common stocks. Here they are:

Stock		1929		1928	
Advance-Rumely	Recent	High	Low	High	Low
Am Bosch Magneto	39	104 7/8	27	65	11
Curtiss Aero & Motor	60	73 3/4	40 5/8	44 3/8	15 3/4
Johns-Manville	160 1/2	173 1/2	135 1/4	132 3/4	53 1/4
Radio Corp. of Am.	182	242 1/2	152 1/2	202	96 1/4
Wright Aeronautical	417 1/2	570 1/2	333	420	85 1/4
	248 1/2	299	204 1/2	289	69

†Allowing for five-to-one split-up. ‡Allowing for 100% stock dividend.

Fluctuations such as the above within a period of a year or so are highly interesting from a speculative point of view; but they are somewhat disquieting from an investment point of view. If the stocks in the

(Continued on Page 30)



M. W. WILSON

Who has succeeded Mr. C. E. Neill as general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, on Mr. Neill's promotion to the position of vice-president and managing director. Mr. Wilson has spent his entire business life with the Royal Bank, entering its service at Lunenburg, N.S., in 1897. He was formerly senior assistant general manager.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Gibraltar Oils Limited

A speculation of unquestioned merit.

In a letter to Loughheed & Taylor Limited, Mr. John Michaels, on behalf of the Gibraltar Oils Limited, states in part:

ORGANIZATION—The Company is incorporated under the Companies' Act of the Dominion of Canada, with an authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares without nominal or par value.

MANAGEMENT—The following are the Directors of the Company:

President—George M. Bell	-	-	Publisher, Calgary, Alberta.
Vice-President—Edmund Taylor	-	-	President Loughheed & Taylor Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.
Managing Director—John Michaels	-	-	Merchant, Edmonton, Alberta.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. J. Helman	-	-	Barrister, Calgary, Alberta.
Directors—			
Hon. W. W. Smith	-	-	Minister of Railways and Telephones, Edmonton, Alberta.
D. M. Duggan	-	-	M.L.A., Edmonton, Alberta.
Michael Sheady	-	-	Contractor, Edmonton, Alberta.
J. J. Lundy	-	-	Oil Operator, Calgary, Alberta.
Stanley J. Davies	-	-	Geologist, Calgary, Alberta.
John Shanks	-	-	President Nordegg Collieries, Nordlegg, Alberta.

The Board includes men of high standing, and under their control the Company is assured of efficient and economical management.

ASSETS—The Company has \$75,000.00 in cash in its treasury less such sums as have been already expended on the first well.

The Company's holdings consist of 780 acres subject only to twelve and a half percent royalty, situated in Waite Valley, which parallels Turner Valley at a distance of from two to four miles to the West. The drilling site is in the heart of Waite Valley structure. The drilling of at least ten wells on this structure is announced for this summer.

The Company is drilling the first well on L.S.D. 4 of Section 18, Township 20, Range 3, West of the 5th Meridian. The Directors of the Company are assured that the cash now on hand should be sufficient to pay for the drilling of the first well. It is anticipated that actual drilling operations will be commenced not later than the first day of August next.

CONCLUSION OF GEOLOGICAL REPORTS

"With all factors considered I recommend the acreage of Gibraltar Oils Ltd. and in my judgment believe that oil and natural gas should be obtained in wells drilling on this property."

(Signed) STANLEY J. DAVIES,
Registered Professional Engineer.

"Structural conditions in Waite Valley appear to be favorable for accumulation of petroleum and natural gas and it is recommended that a well to test the producing horizons be made in Section 18, with equipment suitable to drill at least 4,000 feet."

(Signed) RUSSELL V. JOHNSON,
Geologist.

The complete geological reports of Stanley J. Davies and Russell V. Johnson will be forwarded on request from the office of the Company or through brokers.

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR'S COMMENT: "The strength of the financial set-up, the worth of the acreage, the competence and integrity of the management have satisfied us under the most rigorous examination. Consequently we confidently recommend Gibraltar Oils Limited as a speculation of exceptional merit."

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Loughheed & Taylor Ltd.

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MASSEY-HARRIS A BUY?

(Continued from Page 21)

outlook, as I see it, tends more to the bright than to the gloomy side. Which means that I think that Massey-Harris common at present levels is a buy for those who are prepared to accept a certain risk and that unless more materially adverse conditions develop than are indicated at present, this stock should sell higher before the end of the present year.

While the successive breakdowns in the general level of stock market prices have undoubtedly been responsible in some degree for the drop in the price of Massey-Harris common from a high of 98 3/4 earlier in the year to a recent low point of 50, the chief reason for the decline must be accorded to the rousing of public apprehension following newspaper reports of the serious congestion of grain at many shipping points, coupled with references to world over-production and to the probable consequent impairment of the purchasing power of the farmers. While a further recession in quotations on Massey-Harris stock is always possible in periods of general market weakness like the present, I feel that these bearish factors have been quite sufficiently discounted by the present low figures.

As to this year's Canadian crop, it is still too early for the outcome to be other than on the lap of the gods. It has been pointed out that there seems to be little likelihood of any general crop failure. Optimists say that, in the event of a good crop and low prices, farmers will buy more machinery to reduce production costs and that in the event of a "spotty" crop and better prices, those farmers in the fortunate regions will buy more heavily. That offers a pleasant reasoning as far as Massey-Harris actual sales and earnings are concerned, but the market is a horse of another color.

Any really bad news from the Canadian West will undoubtedly affect the stock decidedly, marketwise, for in the mind of the average trader Western conditions and Massey-Harris are indissolubly linked. On the brighter side, it must be remembered that Massey-Harris is a huge international organization and that it stands to benefit from increased sales wherever prosperity sits, and that its growing foreign business tends to reduce the importance of the Canadian end.

Massey-Harris earnings for 1927 available for interest, depreciation and dividends, amounted to \$3,666,601 and for 1928 to \$4,612,915. Allowing the same rate of increase, earnings for 1929 are estimated at \$5,359,000. Some question was raised earlier in the year as to the company's ability to continue the \$3 dividend rate since apparently this disbursement excluding sale of assets, did not appear to have been earned. Over against this, it must be remembered that in addition to the benefits of the new financing, the directors at the time of taking dividend action, had already three months reports for the current year, and that the company's conservative course in the past and the ploughing back of earnings should begin to show a marked effect.

At present prices of 58 Massey-Harris common yields 5.17 per cent, which is not a bad return in itself. In my opinion the 1929 results should be quite satisfactory but the more crucial test will come in 1930. I think that the general situation contains enough uncertainties to make extensive commitments unwise for conservative investors but for those who are prepared to take a chance in exchange for present yield and possible continued progress, the stock seems to have possibilities at present levels.

CANADIAN BRONZE COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been recently advised to buy Canadian Bronze common as a stock with very good promise. I confess that I do not know very much about this company or its prospects and I would appreciate any information which you can give me. If I buy this stock will I make a profit?

—L. P. A., Saint John, N.B.

If, by making a profit you mean an advance in the price of the stock in a short period, I do not think that you will. In my opinion the present price of 81 has pretty well discounted the short-term prospects. On the other hand, I think that this stock has excellent possibilities for a hold and if you are willing to wait for your "profit" I think that your chances would be very good. If bought on any substantial market recession, the stock naturally would possess added speculative attractiveness, but at the present price, with a yield of 3.08 per cent I think it is attractive for one who is prepared to hold over a period of years and wait for the company to prosper as the nation progresses.

Canadian Bronze Company, Ltd., is the dominating concern in the business of supplying bearings, bushings and castings to the railways of Canada and, in fact, virtually controls this field. Its recent progress has undoubtedly been due to the additions and replacements of rolling stock made by the railways, but as the railway traffic of Canada grows, the company's business may be expected to keep pace. In addition to its railway business it has also expanded in the industrial field and the resultant orders have served to reduce overhead and add to operating efficiency.

The company has five modern, strategically located plants, which enable it to serve its field adequately. The present organization, incorporated in 1927, is a consolidation of Canadian Bronze, Ltd., St. Thomas Bronze Co., Ltd., and Northwestern Brass, Ltd. In the following year the plant of the Lyndonville Brass Foundry of Lyndonville, Vermont, was purchased and under the present name of the Diamond Bronze Company, Inc., is doing a substantial business in the United States.

Earnings in 1928 amounted to \$5.25 per share on the common stock, which had been split two-for-one and consequently increased from 40,000 to 80,000 shares. On a comparative basis the 1928 earnings therefore reached \$19.50 per share as against \$5.44 in 1927. Of the company's originally issued 12,500 shares of \$100 par preference stock it has by gradual retirement, reduced the amount to approximately 9,200 shares.

It is understood to be the company's intention to continue this process until the common stock becomes the sole capital obligation. The company has no funded debt. On the common a dividend of \$1 was originally paid, which was increased to 50 cents per quarter following the split-up in 1928 and in March of this year was again raised to the present basis of 62 1/2 cents quarterly.



ARTHUR F. WHITE
Who succeeds Mr. E. R. Wood as President of the Dominion Securities Corporation. Mr. White for many years has been a Vice-President of the Corporation.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

WHAT PRICE TELEVISION?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Although I am only a wage earner and my income is limited, I have managed to save up a surplus of \$1,000 with which to go into some speculative stock which may give me a big return in the future if successful. Of course I have some savings besides this, and besides carrying \$5,000 of life insurance have my home completely paid for. My idea is to put the money into some new industry that may be a big one in the future, and I have picked out the common stock of the Jenkins Television Corporation. Knowing your reputation for giving good advice on investments, I would like to have your opinion of this stock's chances in a speculative way.

—C. T. B., Winnipeg, Man.

Purely as a gamble on the future possibilities of television, this stock, at present levels around 9, offers a certain degree of attraction to a venturer like yourself. The stock, however, has little behind it as yet other than a number of basic television patents and lacks anything in the way of present income. Although under strong management supervision, this stock should I think, be bought only on a moderate scale and after full consideration of the heavy risks involved.

As it has not yet got into the production of television sets on a commercial basis, no earnings have been experienced by the company, and it is probable that development of any material earning power will be slow. Of the assets, the valuation of patents held by the company accounts for approximately \$8,890,000 of the \$9,500,000 total.

Incorporated last November, the company proposes to develop, perfect and market Jenkins inventions, Patent rights and licenses covering television and radio apparatus, to acquire manufacturing and sales rights under other patents, to sub-license other manufacturers, to transmit television pictures, etc., and in general to engage in development, exploitation and sale of television apparatus. Its potential sources of income include the sale of television sets, radio transmission of photographs, royalties from licenses and broadcasting of visual entertainment.

The possibilities in the television field are apparently almost unlimited, and the company might possibly develop into a holding corporation, as it is believed to control many of the basic patents in the television field. However, in the present early stages of development, there are many elements of uncertainty, and many trade authorities believe that it will be a matter of several years before perfection for public consumption can be attained. At the recent Chicago Radio Show, television was relegated far into the background, with little interest displayed.

TOO RAPID A JUMP

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am told by a friend of mine, a broker, that although the stock of Commercial Solvents Corporation has risen quite a lot in price during the last few months, it is still an excellent purchase because of the company's splendid prospects. Please tell me if you concur with this advice. I would appreciate your also giving me a short resume of the company's activities and a little information as to earnings and capitalization. Do you think, in view of the high price of the stock, 417, that it is likely to be split or the dividend rate increased in the near future?

—A. S. M., Westmount, Que.

The company undoubtedly has very bright long-term prospects, but I think hardly sufficient to justify the remarkable jump in the price of the stock (140 points in a few months) and I think you would do better to wait.

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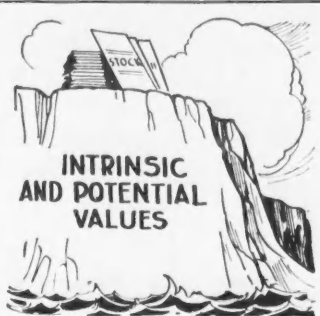
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"There are the Wilsons just arriv-
ing in a new car. They seem very
prosperous."
"Well, you know Jack has the
agency for the Canadian Fire Insur-
ance Company, and that means a
pretty good thing."



GOLD & DROSS

in the hope of being able to pick up the stock you want
at a lower figure later on.

As regards the company's activities, its three leading
products are butanol, acetone and ethyl alcohol, of
which butanol constitutes 60 per cent of its output.
Butanol is used in the manufacture of automobile lac-
quer finishes, varnishes, films and celluloid. The com-
pany owns exclusive rights to this process in the United
States, and owns patents and rights in other principal
countries. It also manufactures other basic industrial
chemicals, such as acetone, ethyl alcohol, derivatives and
by-products—used for explosives, artificial silks, textiles,
artificial and patent leathers. Over 40 per cent of its
business is derived from the automobile industry.

Its earnings have expanded with more than the usual
rapidity in recent years. Net earnings, on the basis of
present capitalization, amounted to \$12.95 per share in
1928, compared with \$8.90 in 1927 and \$7.54 in 1926.
There was a further increase in the first quarter of 1929,
when profits were equivalent to \$3.80 per share, com-
pared with \$2.64 in the like period of last year. It is
officially stated that second quarter earnings were on a
par with the first. The probability is that the full year
earnings will be in excess of \$18 per share, since the
company's plants continue to operate at capacity.

The company's capitalization consists of 226,517 no
par capital shares, on which the annual dividend rate
is \$8 per share. This cash distribution has recently
been supplemented with quarterly stock dividends of 2
per cent each, which it is indicated will be continued
as a regular policy. There seems to be no likelihood of
a stock split or dividend increase in the near future.
The company's present cash position is unusually strong.

POTPOURRI

C. W., Guelph, Ont. The salesman who is offering you
an 8 per cent series "A" debenture of the KING EDWARD
HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED at \$5 is not giving you any
particular bargain, as current quotations on the issue are
\$2 bid, \$5 asked. Nevertheless, I think it is quite a fair buy
at this price, in view of the yield of almost 9½ per cent, and
the fact that the company earned a very satisfactory margin
in both the last two years over all operating costs, deprecia-
tion, taxes, interest and sinking fund requirements. You are
aware, I suppose, that these series "A" debentures are not
the first charge on earnings, there being outstanding \$2,-
150,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds and \$1,200,000 of
7 per cent. second mortgage bonds which both rank ahead
of the debentures. Of the debentures, incidentally, there are
\$2,500,000 of series "A" outstanding and \$550,000 of series
"B", both of which are due to mature on May 1st, 1932. The
two debenture issues are secured on the entire property of
the company, subject to the first and second mortgage bond
issues. The series "A" has priority over the series "B". Both
issues are callable at any time at 105, which lends an
additional touch of speculative interest.

M. C., Moorefield, Ont. I think that in your position I
would be inclined to make the exchange now into the class
"A" shares. Mr. A. E. Silverwood has been very successful
so far in building up his various companies and I think I
would be inclined, in your place, to put my faith in his
ability to make SILVERWOODS DAIRIES LIMITED progres-
sively more prosperous over a period of years. However,
this involves taking some risk and if you are not prepared
to do this you should continue with your present holdings.

A. D., Dundas, Ont. IMPERIAL OIL common has proved a
very profitable hold for those who have had the stock for
a number of years, and I believe that anyone who bought it
now with the idea of holding it over a period of time and
ignoring any little fluctuations of price on the stock market
in the meantime, it should prove a very satisfactory invest-
ment.

L. J., Yarmouth, N.S. Prospects for GOLD LAKE do not
appear to be very bright at this time. The holdings which
adjoin Sheritt-Gordon have not responded favorably to the
limited amount of surface work and drilling accomplished.
No report has been issued outlining plans for the future.

R. J., Vancouver, B.C. GRANDVIEW appears to be
rather an attractive speculation, I think, at current quotat-
ions, which are very substantially below last year's high of
\$2 per share. The company's property is a promising one
and there seems to be adequate money for development.

A. J., Edmonton, Alta. It is very difficult to advise you
reliably regarding your CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY prefer-
red stock, as the company has not issued an annual state-



C. E. NEILL

Who has been promoted to the position of Managing
Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, of which he is
Vice-President. Mr. Neill is succeeded as General Man-
ager by M. W. Wilson, formerly Senior Assistant General
Manager. The creation of the position of Managing Di-
rector is to enable Mr. Neill to continue the active direc-
tion of the bank and at the same time be relieved of many
of the details of administration which require to be
handled by the General Manager.

— Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ment for years, and very little information is obtainable
regarding its operations. As you doubtless know, the com-
pany has had troubles of one kind or another ever since the
amalgamation in 1924. At the time of the amalgamation, it
was expected that the centralization of management, etc.,
would result in considerable economies. As no report has
been issued since the financing was undertaken, it is not
known what progress the company has made in this regard.
From various sources, however, it appears expenses have
been quite high in relation to the volume of business handled.
I understand from unofficial sources that the company's
operating results for 1928 were fair, and that it is now
earning its bond interest requirements by a small margin.
Some time ago it was reported that the company had in-
augurated a new sales policy which it expected to produce
better earnings.

C. E., Toronto, Ont. The muskrat proposition of the BIG
CREEK MUSKRAT FARMS LIMITED is highly speculative,
as the future of the enterprise appears to be quite uncertain.
Unless you are definitely willing to gamble, I would advise
you to leave this alone.

T. A. H., Toronto, Ont. BRUCE MINES SYNDICATE
holdings are not particularly interesting. Location very
often means little. I cannot see that prospects are other
than ordinary. The price at which you bought your stock
establishes the fact that those in control of the company put
a low valuation on its chances.

J. T., New York, N.Y. THOMPSON-KRIST MINING
COMPANY is still in existence but it is dormant. Its chief
asset is 200,000 shares of Porcupine Crown. There are
1,389,714 Thompson Krist shares issued. Porcupine Crown's
chief asset is 500,000 shares of British Porcupine Mines.
There are 2,688,055 shares of Porcupine Crown issued. There
are 2,500,000 shares of British Porcupine. It owns the
Thompson Krist and old Porcupine Crown properties. If
you can trace any equity for shareholders of T.K. through
that maze you will have accomplished something.

B. L., Regina, Sask. COMMONWEALTH PETROLEUM
LIMITED looks like a fair speculation. The company has a
very big acreage, some of which is well situated and seems
to offer reasonable chance for profit making. The company
has a number of responsible men on its board, including
quite a few members of the Canadian Senate, but I know
nothing of their ability to run an oil proposition. I think
the shareholders should at least get a run for their money.

Will Coke Replace Anthracite?

(Continued from Page 21)

justified by a good market for the
other by-products.
There is one feature in connection
with the production of by-product coke
that we should all bear in mind and
that is that a battery of ovens in operation
produces practically the same
amount of coke each and every day
in the year. This means that during
the summer months, when sales to
the consumer are relatively slow, coke
must be warehoused in order to ensure
an adequate winter supply. The coke
producers, themselves, usually store as
much as the ovens as possible.

A large tonnage is piled at various
points on the Great Lakes, but all dis-
tributors wishing to increase their
business must do their part in carry-
ing a stock, or run an almost certain
risk of being short during January
and February.

Though there was no scarcity of
other fuels at any time last winter
there was almost a famine in coke
during the months of January and
February and a repetition of this
shortage can only be offset by all con-
cerned inducing customers to fill their
bins during the summer months and
by the dealer himself storing all he
can. The people are determined to
get it and the dealer who runs out
in the cold weather will lose tonnage
to his more fortunate rival. By-pro-
duct coke which one heard little about
in Ontario as a domestic fuel seven
years ago has, in a comparatively
short time, become a great favorite
with the Ontario consumer, particu-
larly with those who watch their ex-

penditure account, for here you have a
clean, hard fuel capable of producing
an intense heat, when needed, con-
taining over 90 per cent. burnable
matter and only running about 8 per
cent. in ash. I maintain that it will
last as long as anthracite (the Gov-
ernment Fuel Board claim longer) and
at the present time is selling to the
consumer at considerably less per ton.

As an evidence of the present trend
I might quote some figures issued by
the Department.
In 1928 Canadian imports of anthra-
cite from the United States totaled
3,203,271 tons, a decline of more than
25 per cent. over a five-year period.
During this same period bituminous
coal imports from the U.S. dropped to
13,822,000 tons, a loss of 20 per cent.,
while imports of British anthracite
rose to 526,000 tons in 1928, almost
double the figures for 1923.

That coke is being used extensively
in Canadian homes is indicated by a
study of the figures in this report.
Production of coke in the Dominion
rose from 1,637,000 tons in 1923 to
2,308,000 tons in 1928, an increase of
40 per cent. At the same time imports
of coke, practically all from the United
States, rose from 734,000 to 1,
059,000 tons, an advance of 44 per
cent.

It will be seen from these figures
that within the last five years there
has been an increase of 40 per cent.
in the use of by-product coke, most
of this being applicable to Ontario and
the development is due to its adoption
by the domestic consumer.

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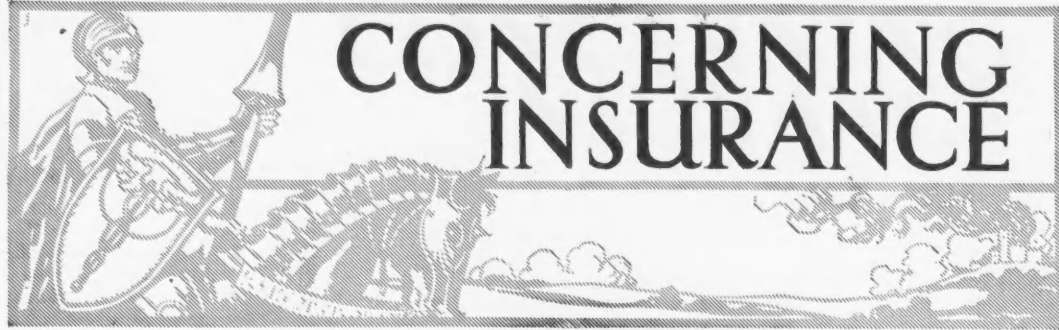
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

First Report of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission

AS Quebec has adhered to the principle of private enterprise in its new Workmen's Compensation Act, instead of establishing a Government insurance monopoly as in Ontario, particular interest attaches to the first report of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, recently issued.

On September 1, 1928, the new Act came into effect, and from that date until the end of 1928 8,266 claims were reported. By months they were: September, 815; October, 2,287; November, 2,516; December, 2,548.

Of these claims, 2,625 were definitely closed, under the following headings: Claims involving compensation for temporary total incapacity only, 2,557; Claims involving compensation for permanent partial or total incapacity, 48; Claims involving compensation on account of fatal accidents, 20.

While accidents involving an incapacity of seven days are not required to be reported, 447 such cases were reported. In addition, 238 claims did not involve compensation on account of the particular industry not being subject to the Act or on account of disallowance of claims; and in 89 cases there were duplicate claims for the same accident.

In 1,228 additional cases compensation was being paid by the insurer but owing to the nature of the disability recovery was not complete as at December 31st. At the close of the year 214 further claims had been settled, but the details had not been fully verified for inclusion in the report.

The remaining 3,425 claims reported were in suspense at the end of the year, due to the fact that the necessary documents to complete the files had not been received, or proof of payment of the indemnity had not been submitted.

For the four months ending December 31, 1928, the amount paid to the injured workmen or their representatives on account of claims disposed of was \$269,763.75. Of course only 40 per cent of the 8,266 claims reported are included in this amount, the balance of the reported claims, with the exception of those involving absence from work for less than seven days, etc., not being disposed of at December 31st. Also, the amounts paid for medical aid on account of accidents are not included.

With regard to the expense of carrying on the work of the Commission the insurance companies and the self-insurers are required to meet this expenditure, with the exception of certain salaries of the Commissioners and expense of office accommodation and office furniture. The amount chargeable to the insurance companies for 1928 was \$52,535.38, which was heavy on account of the initial cost of organization, printing of required forms, office equipment for the staff, etc.

In commenting on the operation of the new Act, the Commissioners refer to two main obstacles which must be overcome: the delay in commencing payment of indemnity to the injured workmen and the high cost of treatment of the victims of the accidents by the hospitals and the doctors.

While it is pointed out that the insurance companies and the self-insurers generally comply with the provisions of the law in this respect the Commission is of opinion that there will remain a certain number subject to criticism, which makes the work of the Commission very difficult.

As Quebec has left the matter of insurance under the new Act in the hands of the insurance companies instead of going in for a state insurance monopoly, it is up to the insurance interests to do all they can to make the Act a success by promptly discharging their obligations towards the injured workmen in every case. The medical profession is also under an obligation to the public, not only to see that the injured workman receives proper treatment but also to take precautions that this treatment is not unduly prolonged, thereby imposing excessive expense on the employer and the insurer. The Commission is of the opinion that strict supervision with

respect to excessive medical charges is absolutely necessary.

The Quebec Commission is made up as follows: Robert Taschereau, president; Simon Lapointe and O. E. Sharpe. The head office is at 73 Grande-Allee, Quebec City, while a sub-office has been opened at 89 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.



GRANT BROWN, M.A.
Who has joined the staff of H. G. Stanton Company Limited, as investment counsel. Mr. Brown, who is a student of securities from the standpoint both of the executor and of the private investor, will devote himself more particularly to the development of a personal investment service.

New Treatise on Ontario Insurance Law

A USEFUL treatise on the Law of Insurance in Ontario has been issued in book form by Burroughs & Company (Eastern) Ltd. of 92 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, reprinted from their Canadian Encyclopedic Digest (Ontario Edition).

The book is in two main divisions. The first portion covers the general law relating to Insurance and the law relating to Accident, Automobile, Burglary, Casualty, Employers Liability, Guarantee, Hail, Live Stock, Life Marine, Theft and Weather Insurance. This part of the work was written by Mr. Gideon Grant, K.C., of the firm of Johnston, Grant, Dods & MacDonald, Toronto, and Mr. W. Kent Power of the Editorial Staff of Burroughs & Company.

The second portion of the book deals with Fire Insurance and was prepared by Mr. Angus C. Heighington, K.C., of Symons, Heighington & Shaver, Toronto.

The work is written in concise language giving a comprehensive statement of the law as it has been laid down by the Courts of Ontario, The Supreme Court of Canada, and the Privy Council.

The high standard of authorship, the convenience of arrangement and the wide scope of the work assures its proving a boon to those companies and executives who have for some time felt the need of such a book.

Printed on good paper, in clear legible type and bound in a substantial limp leather binding, it makes a very attractive volume. It is priced at \$5.00.

Hamilton Adjustment Firm Establish Branch Offices

MORDEN & Helwig, Limited, the well-known firm of casualty insurance adjusters of Hamilton, Ont., have made a new departure in their business by establishing branch offices at St. Catharines, Kitchener and London, in order to furnish an adjusting service from Windsor to Niagara Falls, which covers one of the most heavily travelled highways in the Dominion of Canada.

The firm started business six years ago, and confine their activities to the adjustment of casualty insurance losses. They do not adjust fire losses, with the exception of automobile fire loss. It is their intention to open a branch office at Windsor within the next year. The officers of the firm are: President, M. B. Morden; vice-president and manager, N. W. Helwig; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Warrack.

The melting waters from the Columbia ice-field in Jasper national park, Alberta, feed the sources of three of the largest and most historic rivers in the Canadian West—the Athabasca, the Saskatchewan, and the Columbia, which flow to three separate oceans.

J. A. MacFarlane Appointed General Manager of Monarch Life

OWING to poor health during the last few months, Mr. J. W. W. Stewart, general manager of the Monarch Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, wished to be relieved somewhat of the strenuous executive activities. For that reason his chief assistant for many years, Mr. J. A. MacFarlane, A.L.A., has been appointed general manager, after acting in that capacity for some time. Mr. Stewart remains vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, so the Monarch by no means loses the value of his ripe judgment and long experience. Mr. Stewart and Mr. MacFarlane have been colleagues and chief officials of this company for a great many years, and the success attained has been largely due to their united efforts.

Mr. MacFarlane originally entered the actuarial department of a Canadian life company in 1902. He went to Winnipeg in 1908, slightly over a year after Mr. Stewart took charge, to accept a position as secretary and actuary of the Monarch Life. He has been associated with that corporation ever since, and sometime ago was appointed acting general manager and actuary. The Monarch Life started to write business in 1906, so that the new manager has been associated with the company practically from its inception.

The head office of the Monarch Life is in Winnipeg, with branches in all important cities throughout Canada. Steady progress has been made since 1906. The following Directors are all well-known and successful business men: W. A. Matheson, President, J. W. W. Stewart, Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, F. W. Adams, Vice President; H. W. Echlin, R. J. Gourley, A. O. Marrin, W. L. Parish, George H. Stewart and E. J. Tarr, K.C. Mr. George J. Telfer is secretary of the company.

Head of Looted Life Company Gets Three Years

ROY C. Toombs, who was president of the defunct International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., must serve three years in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., and pay a fine of \$3,000 for issuance of a false certificate of International Life Insurance Company stock unless the Missouri Supreme Court intervenes to set aside the verdict of a jury in the St. Louis Circuit Court for Criminal Causes which on April 13 last, found Toombs guilty as charged by the State.

That Toombs is apparently penitentiary bound became evident on June 15 when Circuit Judge Moses N. Hartman formally passed sentence on the president of the wrecked life insurance company after a motion for a new trial had been overruled. However, Toombs, through counsel, after the sentence had been imposed, filed notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court and he was later released on an appeal bond for \$10,000.

There are four other State charges still pending in the St. Louis courts against Toombs, while he must also answer in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri to a charge that he used the United States mails improperly while the head of the life insurance company.

Insurance for Outboard Motor Boats

COVER for outboard motor boats is in demand, and across the line a special policy is being issued covering the outboard motors, the hull to which they are attached and all appurtenances while afloat, ashore or in transit, against loss or damage by fire, lightning and theft.

The information which underwriters must have in writing such a policy is the name of the boat, name, address and occupation of the owner, age, cost, length and beam of the hull, capacity of the gasoline tank, if one in addition to the engine tank, material of which it is constructed, how screwed in place, where located and what type screw cap fitted with, horsepower, age and motor number of the motor.

START EARLY

In any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required.

The earlier you start the less your insurance will cost.

Life assurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

His One Egg Basket

"I'm putting my money into Life Insurance, as that's the one thing I know is safe. When I buy insurance, not only do I know where I am at, but if I die my family knows where they are at."

Will Rogers.

That restful, rooted faith is held by every one of the millions whose affairs are in the keeping of Life Insurance. Do you know where you are at?



Shaw & Begg, Limited

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SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Managers of Ontario General Agents for the following substantial Non-Board Companies:—

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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 707,240.80
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MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,502,475.01
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LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,079,921.82
Established 1873	
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,799,513.94
Established 1850	
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,064.94
Established 1835	
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,287.75
Established 1863	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,382.86
Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
Established 1928	
TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED	\$61,692,548.45

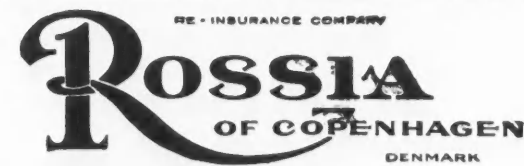
Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

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WHAT MAKES AN EMBEZZLER? Circumstances may be at work today which may turn your trusted employee into an embezzler tomorrow. Are you protected by a Fidelity Bond? Write for rates.

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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, ASSISTANT MANAGER

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AGENTS WANTED

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Canadian Head Office:
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Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
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Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa



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Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
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We invite agency correspondence.
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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

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As an agent finds his business increasing, it is often advisable to add new lines to the ones he is already carrying. This company offers the advantage of being one of the oldest and largest Canadian Companies. We write Accident, Fire, Automobile, Burglary, and Life Insurance.

If Interested, Send in Your Application.

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H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
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FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

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From the Arctic circle to the United States border the AETNA is protecting Canadian property holders from insurable losses.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets \$4,398,035.23

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

NORMAN S. JONES, President.

ESTABLISHED 1872

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HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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Fidelity American Insurance Company
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Combined Assets, \$8,000,000 Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000,000
Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000

Inquiries from Well-Established Agencies Invited — Coast to Coast Service.

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J. H. RIDDEL
Manager for Canada



NEWARK
NEW JERSEY

SAMUEL BIRD, President.

Head Office for Canada REFORM BLDG., TORONTO
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO



or, any fire extinguishing apparatus on board, purpose for which the boat is used, purchase price and date, encumbrances and amount of insurance. The cost of the cover varies considerably with the individual risks.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Are insurance companies required to furnish the Quebec Government with the details of every fire loss in which they are interested in the province? If so, when did such a law come into force?

—C. D. Sherbrooke, Que.

By an Act of the Quebec Legislature, assented to March 22, 1928, and which came into effect July 1, 1928, every fire insurance company doing business in the Province is required to furnish at the end of each month to the Provincial Fire Commissioner, on forms supplied therefore, a report on every fire occurring in the Province in which the company is interested as insurer, indicating in each case the name of the insured, his address if possible, the situation of the property or risk insured, the value of the property affected by the different items of the policy, the amount of insurance in force, and the amount of the loss. Such report must be sent to the Provincial Fire Commissioner within the first fifteen days of each month.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a policy on my car with the Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Co., head office Toronto. I have heard that they are not safe to insure with. Please give me your opinion on this matter.

—J. E. Dresden, Ont.

The financial position of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co. was materially strengthened towards the close of last year by a sale of additional capital stock at a substantial premium.

As a result the total assets shown at the end of 1928 were \$1,274,792.30, while the liabilities except capital were \$546,540.53. Thus the surplus as regards policyholders was shown to be \$728,251.77. As the paid up capital was \$445,118.50, there was a net surplus shown of \$283,133.27 over paid up capital and all liabilities.

Policyholders are accordingly amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

It appears that when a company with which insurance has been placed by a local agent goes out of business, that the agent is responsible for the insurance for the unexpired portion of the term, from the time of such going out of business. I personally have never carried insurance with any company which has been forced to take this step, and trust that I never will.

Occasionally I am forced to sell a non-tariff policy in order to hold a client who demands his fire insurance at the lower cost. I would like to know what the actual standing of an agent is in such a case.

A feature also occurs to me that a good deal of the non-tariff business is written through Toronto brokers, who describe themselves as agents for the company, and I presume that this means a territorial agency. Presuming that some company with which I had placed a policy for one of my clients went broke, would I be required to make up the insurance for the unexpired portion of the term, or would the agent at Toronto be held responsible? Kindly let me know how much of this has been done in recent years, and what the law is on the point. Should it be that a primary agent of the company is responsible, and not the sub-agent, would local agents not be well advised to sell non-tariff insurance only through general agents.

—W. R., Sarnia, Ont.

Provided the agent places the insurance of his client in a regularly licensed company, whether tariff or non-tariff, and the company goes out of business or fails without reinsuring its risks in another company, the agent is not liable to make good the insurance to his client for the unexpired portion of the term for which the policy was written, though in order to retain the good-will of their clients, many agents have done so in the past, and have then filed their claims with the liquidators for the unearned premiums under the policies they have replaced.

It is very rare nowadays, however, that regularly licensed company with a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders finds itself in such a position that it is not able to take care of its liabilities to the public at least. Government supervision is usually efficient enough to ensure that sufficient assets are maintained to protect the interests of the policyholders.

The only recent case of a Dominion licensed company going into liquidation without providing for the reinsurance of its business is that

of the Dominion Gresham, which was left to its fate by the parent company, the Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., much to the surprise of the insurance fraternity. What the outcome of the liquidation will finally be is not yet clear.

A question was asked in the House of Commons at Ottawa just before the recent session closed, if any action had been taken to reimburse those agents who had followed the suggestion to reinsure their Dominion Gresham policyholders in other companies. In the absence of the Minister of Finance at the time, no answer was forthcoming from the Government.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A friend of mine, 65 years of age, is desirous of taking out a "Premier" policy (accident and sickness) with the North American Accident Insurance Co. (of Chicago).

I have requested him to delay until I obtain some information regarding the company's standing, and the desirability of the policy offered.

I shall appreciate your opinion in regard to this.

—C. R., Smithers, B.C.

As the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago, the company issuing the "Premier" policy, is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, I advise against insuring with it.

While the company is licensed in the United States and maintains a deposit with the Illinois Insurance Department of \$100,000 for the protection of policyholders, that deposit is no protection to policyholders in Canada who have a claim against it to collect.

Payments of a claim against it could not be enforced in the local courts, but the policyholder would have to go to the States to try to collect. That puts a policyholder practically at the mercy of an unlicensed company when it comes to enforcing payment of a claim.

On the other hand, payment of claims against licensed companies can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that funds are readily available for payment of claims.

Insurance that is not easily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly inform me which you consider to be the best investment, to invest \$2,000 of life insurance in any Dominion chartered life insurance company or an equal sum in the Yeoman Life. I am eighteen years of age.

—C. S., Shaunavon, Sask.

I would advise you to take out a \$2,000 policy with one of the regularly licensed life insurance companies doing business in Canada, and so obtain a definite closed contract which cannot be modified to your disadvantage in regard to either rates or benefits at any time in the future. Instead of a certificate of a fraternal society, which is an open contract and so subject to modification as to rates and benefits by the society in the future should the society consider such modification necessary.

While most of the fraternal societies have been placed on a basis of actuarial solvency, their certificates in nearly all cases are open contracts, and the members of these societies are not only bound by the terms of their certificates but also by the by-laws and constitution of the societies which may be changed from time to time by those who hold the reins of power in these organizations.

Experience has abundantly shown the advantage of buying life insurance from the life company which issues a definite closed contract instead of from the fraternal society which issues an open contract.

That is why the great bulk of life insurance purchased in Canada today is being bought from life companies and not from fraternal societies.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000

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RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
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No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL,
Managing Director

W. A. BARRINGTON,
Manager

METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Co.

Metropolitan Life will pay during 1929 to its policyholders \$77,138,725 in dividends. Total dividends paid or credited to date will then be approximately \$450,000,000.



CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - - - OTTAWA



CONFIDENCE

Economical management, high interest earnings, liberal policy provisions, have resulted in

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OF OVER \$60,000,000

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
GOOD OPENINGS FOR SALESMEN. Apply: Head Office—Winnipeg.

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada

TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL,
Manager

DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

Established 1876

Cash Assets \$3,862,744.70—Cash Surplus \$1,788,121.68

DIVIDENDS 30%

On select Fire and Automobile risks.

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VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.

"Canadian Insurance for Canadian Insurers"

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

STERLING TOWER

TORONTO

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS NOW ONE MILLION DOLLARS
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS, GUARANTEE, ACCIDENT,
CONTRACTORS BONDS, CONTRACTORS LIABILITY,
BURGLARY, FORGERY & INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

W. W. EVANS
President

W. P. FESS
Vice-Pres.

PAUL H. HORST
Vice-Pres.

To lift the Mortgage off your Home

Having bought a home, you would wish your wife and children to continue to live in it, in the event of your death. To guarantee the fulfillment of your wish, a temporary policy can be secured at a very low rate of premium. You would probably have the mortgage paid off in that time. Then, if you wanted to continue the insurance, it could be changed over to a permanent basis.

Why not let us submit a proposition?

Home Office
625 Burnside Place
Montreal

MONTREAL
Insurance **LIFE** Company
"The Friendly Company"

FOR SALE FACTORY BUILDING

75,000 Square Feet
300 Foot Railway Siding
The Corrugated Paper Box Co. Ltd. are vacating their factory at Geary Avenue about June 1st and moving to their new building at Leaside. We are instructed to offer the Geary Avenue property for sale.
Wood, Fleming & Company, Ltd.
Royal Bank Building—EL. 6161.

Humble Oil and Refining Co.

COMMON STOCK

If purchased on slight reactions may, over a period of years, give the holders a return in cash dividends and appreciation many times their original investment.

Investors in seasoned securities should put this stock away in their strong boxes, as it has the factor of safety they require. Moody's rating A.

Insurance companies and those close to the corporation have been accumulating this stock for some time. It is not under manipulation.

This corporation is most conservatively managed, and is controlled by THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, and listed on the New York Curb.

R. Lloyd-Jones

INVESTMENT
COUNSELLOR

15 Richmond Street W.,
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Telephone: Adelaide 3361.



A Story That May Be Yours

One day a journalist, pennilessly hard up and temporarily discouraged, in passing a book-stall picked up a little book that gave him an entirely new outlook upon life.

This changed outlook gave him, in turn, assurance, prosperity and success, in place of the dull mediocrity he had always known.

The story of this experience he has written most entertainingly in a booklet entitled, "Through the Doorway of Honesty."

Wouldn't you like to read it? Simply mail the coupon attached, giving us your address, and we will send you a copy, free, and without obligation.

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Without placing me under any obligation whatever, send me copy of your booklet, "Through the Doorway of Honesty."

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City _____



G. A. MORROW
Who is retiring from the position of Senior Vice-President of the Dominion Securities Corporation to devote his time principally to his duties as President of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, Mr. Morrow is also Managing Director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company and Vice-President of the Western and British America Assurance Companies.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Building Activity To Continue

Survey Shows Era Of Unprecedented Prosperity During Past Six Months—Temporary Lull To Be Followed by Increased Business—Important Projects Under Way

AN ERA of unprecedented prosperity in the construction field is shown by the survey for the past six months, made by the Daily Commercial News and Building Record, Toronto and Montreal. With approximately \$80,000,000 of work awarded during the month of June, the total value of contracts let during the first half of the year is about \$200,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than for the same period in 1928. The aggregate value of building permits issued in the half year by thirty representative cities also show an increase, being \$89,575,250 for 1929 as compared with \$72,848,000.

And that activity will be well maintained during the balance of 1929 and into the following year is indicated by the number of important projects which have been announced for the immediate future. While a summer slump may be expected, over \$100,000,000 of new construction was stated to be contemplated in the month of June. The beginning of operations in connection with this program, scheduled for the full and early spring, together with the commencement of other works previously announced, should see the industry fully employed.

Possibly the most interesting trend during the last six months has been in the development of electric power. With the \$65,000,000 Beauharnois scheme approved by the Dominion Government, and preliminaries to begin before the end of the year, a great industrial expansion is presaged in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. No less marked an effect should proceed from the carrying out of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission's plans for the Ottawa valley, and the erection of the Northern Power Corporation's \$1,000,000 plant on the Montreal River, about 20 miles north of Cobalt. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company is also to proceed this summer with a large plant in the Algonia district. In Nova Scotia, work is under way on a \$3,000,000 development on the Mersey River, while in British Columbia, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company has decided definitely to harness the waters of the Pend Oreille River, south of Nelson.

The improvement of transportation facilities is proceeding in step with the development of power. Both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. have extensive programs under way in the newer districts in the west, and are building stations and other buildings. At Toronto, the C.N.R. has just completed a large express terminal, while the Canadian Pacific now has one under construction, as well as a \$1,000,000 coach yard. Work is progressing on the new station at Hamilton for the Canadian National, and depots at London and Windsor are proposed. One of the most important of recent projects, which has taken on concrete shape with the approval of plans by the Federal Government, is the new C.N.R. terminal for Montreal, to cost, according to official estimates, at least \$53,000,000.

Provincial Governments in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, have launched highway construction involving the expenditure of more than seven millions. A large program of work is proceeding under the auspices of the federal government.

Industrialization of the Canadian

West has also advanced during the past six months. Chrysler Motors, just starting the third unit of its new plant at Walkerville, Ont., has announced a large automobile factory in Saskatchewan. In the Maritimes, General Motors will build a large assembly plant at Halifax.

A \$5,000,000 paper mill at Brooklyn, N.S., and another to cost \$20,000,000 at Dalhousie, N.B., will further increase construction in the east.

In addition to the \$1,000,000 Arthur Cutten Hotel at Guelph, for which plans are now in course of preparation, a number of large buildings are now being contemplated. Rumor persists that the C.P.R. will enter the hotel field with a magnificent building in Montreal; a Toronto syndicate proposes to spend \$1,000,000 on a hotel at Winnipeg, where the C.N.R. is also said to intend the expenditure of some \$2,000,000 on a large structure; Edmonton is to secure one operated under the auspices of Blakely and Symonds or the United Hotels Company of America.

Business building is increasing. Due to the advent of several new chains, stores will be erected within the next six or twelve months in the larger cities and towns by one or more of the new systems. The Schultz-United, S. S. Kresge, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Simpson's, Eaton's, Woolworth's, the Dominion Stores, Loblaw's, and the Metropolitan Stores are expanding rapidly. In Toronto, in addition, the new Eaton store is proceeding; a \$2,000,000 customs house contract has just been awarded, and work will be undertaken in the near future on the Canada Life Assurance Building and the new head office of the Bank of Nova Scotia, while the 27-storey Bank of Commerce will, much of it, be built during the balance of 1929 and in 1930. The Bank of Montreal will start a \$500,000 branch in Ottawa immediately and the growth of Windsor, London, Hamilton, and other cities is bringing about developments commensurate with that which will follow the C.N.R. terminal in Montreal.

Sales Grow De Havilland Aircraft Reports Good Progress

DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT of Canada, Limited, report gross sales for quarter ending May 31, 1929, as compared with the two preceding quarters as follows:

3 months ending Nov. 30, 1928:	
Machines	\$ 67,711
Parts and sundries	23,246
	\$ 90,957
3 months ending Feb. 28, 1929:	
Machines	\$104,402
Parts and sundries	29,245
	\$124,647
3 months ending May 31, 1929:	
Machines	\$365,600
Parts and sundries	113,390
	\$478,990

Sales of both machines and parts are continuing very satisfactory, and at the close of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1929, should show an increase of at least 100 per cent. over the preceding year. During nine months of 1928 the company delivered 62 planes.

The Service of a "Man of Business"

EVERY year more people avail themselves of the services of this Company in the management of their business affairs.

Busy people find we can save their time by caring for their securities and real estate. People in poor health feel they can safely turn their business cares over to us. Men and women who travel a great deal, consider The Canada Permanent a safe representative at home.

In any circumstances where a Financial Secretary's services would be appreciated, The Canada Permanent is equipped to meet the need. One of our Executives will be glad to look over your immediate problem.

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Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver

During the first six months of 1929 they have delivered over 100 machines and have orders on hand for an additional number. A correspondingly satisfactory increase in earnings is shown for the above period. In 1926 over \$2 per share was earned on the common stock.

Outlook Bright Prospect at Half-Year Is Encouraging In U. S.

THE record-breaking pace of U.S. industry and trade has been maintained to the close of the first half year. Although a seasonable recession is looked for in the Summer, it is coming later than usual this year and a satisfactory Autumn trade is confidently expected, according to the current letter of the National City Company.

New high production records for a host of major industries are indicated by the final and preliminary statistics now available covering the first six months. To date the year 1929 has apparently surpassed the corresponding period of any previous year in the output of pig iron and steel, automobiles and trucks, aeroplanes, motor boats, tires, crude petroleum and gasoline, farm implements, machine tools, electrical apparatus, copper, plate glass, sulphuric acid, silk and rayon, cotton goods, clothing, newsprint, flour, dairy and bakery products, confectionery and cigarettes, as well as numerous other less important products.

Banking and credit conditions have improved in the past two months as a result of less active security trading, combined with importations of \$60,000,000 in gold, all of which served to ease the tone of the money market. Such firmness in call money as occurs the last week of June and the first of July is purely seasonal, being caused by Fourth of July currency demands, shifting of balances, calling of loans, etc., incident to disbursements of interest and dividends and redemption of bonds, to which the additional factor was added this year of subscription to several large stock issues.

Numerous other general factors in the business situation contribute to confidence for the remaining months of 1929. The marked recovery of agricultural prices from the extreme low points and the prospects for good crops, now indicate that decrease in farm purchasing power will be nowhere near so serious as was feared a short while ago.

A. W. Chase Net Profits are \$100,000 in 1928

NET profits of \$100,000, before deduction of preferred dividends and income tax, is reported by A. W. Chase Co., Ltd., for the year ending April 30, 1929. This figure represents an increase of \$10,000 over the previous fiscal year. To profit was added surplus of \$52,947 from last year. Deductions of preferred dividends of \$79,880, taxes for period April 30, 1928, \$7,239 and special tax reserve of \$25,000 left a net surplus of \$50,832.

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No industry is more essential to the world, or more native to Canada, than wheat growing and flour milling, which are inter-related. Wheat flour makes bread, and its market is universal.

The permanency and progressive development of Canada's flour milling industry, plus an unusually complete manufacturing and distributing organization, underlie the First Mortgage Bonds of Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited.

In addition to its facilities for the collection of grain and production of flour, the Company benefits through stock control of baking companies which distribute an increasing proportion of its output to the ultimate consumer throughout Canada. Its earning power is large, and its bonds meet the safety requirements of investing institutions.

We offer and recommend Maple Leaf Milling Company 5½% First (Closed) Mortgage 20-Year Bonds. Price 97½ and accrued interest, to yield over 5.70%.

Descriptive circular will be supplied upon request.

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July Investment

We can offer the following as being very desirable securities for the investment of surplus funds.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

5% Bonds, Maturing 1st July, 1960
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 5%

CITY OF TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

5% Bonds, Maturing 13th September, 1947
PRICE: 99.50 and interest, yielding 5.04%

THE CORRUGATED PAPER BOX COMPANY, LIMITED

7% Cumulative Preference Shares
PRICE: 95 per share flat, yielding 7.37%
Carrying the right to purchase two shares of the no par value Common Stock

THAYERS LIMITED

First Preference Shares
PRICE: 44 per share flat, yielding 7.95%
Carrying the right to buy one share of Common Stock at \$10 per share for each share of Preferred Stock purchased

FIRSTBROOK BOXES LIMITED

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 15th June, 1948
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 6.00%

SIMPSON'S LIMITED

6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 2nd July, 1949
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 6.00%

BLOOR-ST. GEORGE REALTY LIMITED

7% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 15th February, 1948
PRICE: 101 and interest, yielding 6.90%

ORANGE CRUSH LIMITED

7% First Preference Shares
PRICE: At the market, yielding approximately 7.61%
Prices are subject to change

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Should I Buy Common Stocks?

(Continued from Page 23)

table are worth the highest prices they reached, why did they sell so very much lower within a year? The investment value of these stocks may depend very much on the prices paid for the shares. One or more of these companies may turn out to be a second Bell Telephone; but evidently there has been, on the part of some people at least, a very sudden change of opinion as to what the stocks are worth.

Altogether, this article has listed fifty-two industrial companies, and considered their common stocks. Of these fifty-two companies, the common stocks of sixteen have met satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment.

Summarized the results are as follows:

	Organized before 1899	Organized 1899-1914	Organized since 1914	Totals
Total no. of cos. listed	15	16	21	52
No. of cos. meeting satisfactorily all investment tests	5	4	7	16
% of such cos. to total no. of cos.	33 1/3 %	25 %	33 1/3 %	30 1/4 %

Other commentators might reach, of course different results.

The sixteen common or one-class stocks meeting satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment are: American Radiator Co. (1899), American Tobacco Co. (1899), Corn Products Refining Co. (1906), General Electric Co. (1892), General Motors Corp. (1916), International Harvester Co. of New Jersey (1918), National Biscuit Co. (1898), National Cash Register Co. (1899), Packard Motor Car Co. (1909), Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey (1882), Swift & Co. (1885), United Fruit Co. (1899), United Shoe Machinery Co. (1899), United States Steel Corp. (1901), Victor Talking Machine Co. (1901), and F. W. Woolworth Co. (1911).

From the preceding list there have been omitted some highly successful companies, such as Ford Motor Co. and Eastman Kodak Co. Their stocks have been held, however, mainly by a few individuals. More than balancing such omissions, there have been left out of the total list of fifty-two companies many notably unsuccessful companies.

Among the sixteen companies whose common stocks meet satisfactorily all the tests of a desirable investment, there is, it is to be noted, great variety in the nature of the business in which the companies are engaged. There are two automobile concerns, but each one of the other fourteen companies carries on a different kind of business from any other. Obviously, it is not so much what is done as the way in which it is done that brings success.

In other words, in the activities of industrial concerns, the all-important factor appears to be management.

There are certain factors inherent in the nature of industrial activities which make obvious the importance of management. Chief among these factors are: (1) country-wide and sometimes foreign competition; (2) possible gain or loss in the value of inventories; (3) possibility of wide fluctuations in earnings.

Every attempt by industrial concerns in the United States to exercise monopoly control has failed. Only through selling a good product at a fair price has any measure of success been achieved. If attempts are made to exact an unfair price, competition almost immediately appears.

It is to be remembered that the period 1896-1920 was a period, taken as a whole, of rising commodity prices. In the years 1915 to 1920, there took place a very rapid rise in the prices of almost all kinds of merchandise. Inventories sometimes increased greatly in value overnight. Most of the leading industrial companies have been organized since 1896. Until recent years—that is, until 1920 and afterward—they have operated, most of the time, under conditions of rising commodity prices. Now, unless all signs fail, we are in a long swing of falling commodity prices. Inventories will tend to be worth not more but less. Already, since 1920, many industrial companies have felt the effects of this situation.

Competition and value of inventories are reflected, of course, in earnings. Even in the long period of rising commodity prices ending in February, 1920, earnings of most industrial concerns in the United States fluctuated widely from year to year. Sometimes a handsome net profit in one year was replaced with an operating loss in the following year. The American Woolen Co. is a case in point. Other examples could be cited.

Bonding of industrial concerns, except in amounts very small compared with assets, usually has proved unfortunate. The incurring of heavy fixed charges by companies engaged in activities necessarily of a widely fluctuating nature has led to many failures. Prof. Dewey of Harvard University gives as one of the lead-

ing causes of failure of industrial concerns the deflection of earnings to the payment of fixed charges.

Payment of unearned dividends or even payment of dividends representing too large a percentage of net earnings, has been another leading cause of failure.

Practically all those industrial companies which have achieved outstanding success over a series of years have "ploughed back" into their properties large amounts of net earnings. Conspicuous example of that practice are the General Electric Co., the United Fruit Co., and the United States Steel Corp.

This article has been written not with the object of trying to prove that common stocks are not the best investments. Some common stocks

—such as General Electric, for instance—have proved themselves, over a long series of years, very "hard to beat" as investments.

There are, however, certain factors inherent in the very nature of industrial companies which render great care in the selection of industrial common stocks the part of wisdom.

Furthermore, in the financial structure of any company, the common stock receives, or has the right to receive, what is left over after all prior claims have been satisfied. Sometimes what is left over is "the lion's share," sometimes it is pitifully small or nothing at all.

This brief review of the history of some prominent American industrial companies suggests that prevailing theories that common stocks always are the best investments are subject to important qualifications.

On the other hand, the common stocks of some industrial concerns have proved, through long experience, exceedingly safe and highly profitable.

Business Gains

Goodyear Tire Reports Steady Sales Progress

ACCOMPANYING dividend cheques, A. C. H. Carlisle, President of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, has mailed a letter to shareholders in which he reviews operations for the third quarter and the year to date.

"Our sales in all divisions," he says, "and in all territories, show satisfactory increases over the same period for any previous year. Our profits are quite satisfactory. Your company has borrowed no money during the year and has a considerable amount on call."

"The capacity of the New Toronto plant has been materially increased. We have under construction, in Saskatoon, an office and warehouse building. This building is exceptionally well located, and will be of an attractive appearance. We expect to have it ready for occupation by Oct. 1."

"We will also expand our Bowmanville plant. The construction will be steel and brick. The additions to be made should be ready for operation by the first of the year."

"We are enlarging our cotton plant at St. Hyacinthe, Que. The extension will be 140 feet wide, 408 feet long, three stories and a basement. This building will be of steel construction and will permit us to more than double our present plant. The cotton plant has proven quite profitable and is a valuable asset to the rubber company, not only as to the cost of fabric, but to quality of fabric. Machinery should be installed and operating at this plant before the close of the current year."

"The demand for our products has been exceptionally good and the product is of excellent quality. Our development department is keeping well abreast of the times and will continue to improve our product."

WHEN A CHANGE IS BETTER THAN A REST

It is a trite saying, that a change is as good as a rest. What could furnish a more complete change to the average city dweller than a two days' cruise over Lake Huron's blue waters and the mighty expanse of Lake Superior. A cruise that touches delightful ports within easy access to popular summer resorts, and abounds in historical as well as modern interests; from the old fur-trading block house built in 1797, at Sault Ste. Marie, to the huge grain elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.

The seemingly limitless expanse of sunlit waters—the glorious sunset—the summer moon shedding a sheen of silver garnished by the myriad stars that appear in the clear atmosphere—surely the change to such beauty must be better than a rest. You will enjoy the spacious decks, airy cabins, luxurious lounges and unobtrusive efficient service of the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes steamers.

Any Canadian Pacific Agent will be glad to furnish you with complete information and booklet concerning the Great Lakes Cruise.

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The corporation is directly or indirectly interested in forty power and gas companies throughout France and Madagascar.

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The common stock of the company is currently quoted around \$39 a share on the Montreal Curb Market.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT EASTERN AND CENTRAL CANADA

21

If he's your partner he's worth insuring

FORGET for a moment talk about financial embarrassment if your partner dies, or the effect upon the business, and consider this: if he's your partner, he's worth insuring; if you're his partner, you are worth insuring.

If your business is worth anything, it can stand the premiums. No matter how prosperous you may be, jointly and severally, a nice block of money for your own or your partner's dependents, should the occasion arise, is always welcome. If you buy Endowment insurance and live out the term, it will be nice to have the money to divide between you. And don't forget that, should an emergency arise, you can raise money on the policy.

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C. H. CARLISLE
President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., who has issued a statement to shareholders accompanying recent dividend cheques, indicating increased sales for the company during the current year and reporting satisfactory progress in the program of expansion.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Int. Utilities Profits Gain

Gross Income For Year Shows Gain of \$741,000—
Net Advances from \$2,263,635 to \$2,581,686—Earnings Amount to 56 cents on "B" Stock

THE consolidated income statement of International Utilities Corporation and subsidiary operating companies for the year ended April 30, 1929, makes a satisfactory showing.

Gross income from all sources during the year amounted to \$7,562,757. This compares with \$6,821,020 in the preceding year, a gain of over \$741,000.

Operating expenses, which included amortization, depreciation, taxes, interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies, etc., advanced from \$4,557,385 to \$4,981,071. The gain in revenue, however, was more than enough to offset the increase in expenses, with the result that net earnings for the 1929 fiscal year totalled \$2,581,686, as against \$2,263,635.

*

After the deduction of bond interest and other prior charges, there remained combined net earnings for 1929 of \$1,297,092. This compared with \$1,148,156 in the previous year. Full details of the income account for the past two years are subjoined.

The balance sheet of International Utilities as at April 30, 1929, is not yet available. Consequently, it is not possible to formulate a comprehensive opinion on the growth of the company during the year.

As at April 30, 1929, the capitalization of the company consisted of 100,000 shares of \$7 prior preferred stock,

with 37,159 shares outstanding; 500,000 shares of Class "A" stock—preferential dividend \$3.50 a share—189,775 shares out; and 1,000,000 shares of Class "B" stock, of which 668,168 shares have been issued. A total of 333,832 shares of the latter stock have been reserved against outstanding subscription rights.

The report for 1929 shows earnings on the prior preferred earned several times over, while the \$3.50 preferential dividend on the "A" stock is earned about one and a half times.

As the dividend requirements on these stocks would amount to \$924,325, the balance available for the "B" stock stands at \$372,767. This is equivalent to 56 cents a share on the 668,168 shares of "B" stock outstanding. This compared with 31 cents a share in the previous year.

It should be noted that the figure for 1929 is subject to change, as the combined net earnings reported do not include profit or loss on sale of investments.

Up to date International Utilities has largely concentrated its efforts in Canada on the production and distribution of natural gas. This is the most important and by far the largest phase of the public utility field in the Mid West. The company, however, owns several small electric power properties, power being produced by steam plants.

Surplus Shown

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Reports Net of \$431,412

CONVERTING a four-year string of deficits into a net operating surplus of \$28,047, Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., in 1928 enjoyed its most prosperous year since 1923.

Net earnings of \$413,412 were reported as against net earnings of \$311,878 in 1927, and \$285,516 in 1926. Dividends of \$372,696 were paid during the year and the sum of \$30,669 set aside for income taxes, leaving a balance for the year of \$28,047, which added to the previous surplus, gave a balance as at Jan. 1, 1929, of \$68,345.

The company showed an increase in tonnage of coal mined at 920,953 tons against 870,689 tons in 1927, and a decrease of 26,546 tons in coke production. Assets are carried of \$6,647,666 as against liability payables of \$180,591, contingent liability reserve \$155,234 and income tax provision \$30,830.

Operative profit of the subsidiary company, Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, amounting to \$10,753 was transferred to depreciation reserve as was the operative profit of Morrissey Fernie and Michel Railway Company, amounting to \$44,662.

Capital expenditures for improvements of Crow's Nest Coal Company amounted to \$304,763, by the Electric Light and Power Company to \$5,943 and by Morrissey Fernie Company to \$10,259.

Directors were elected as follows: W. R. Wilson, A. H. MacNeil, A. Haydon, G. W. Howland, James T. Maher, James F. Edgar, L. C. Gilman, C. Bocking, H. P. Wilson. Officers elected: President, W. R. Wilson; vice-presidents, A. H. MacNeil, L. C. Gilman; general manager, H. P. Wilson; treasurer, A. Klauer; comptroller, G. H. Hess, Jr.; secretary, J. S. Irvine.

Future Bright

Hudson's Bay Company Notes Progress of Canada

APPROVAL of the increase in capitalization of the company and general satisfaction at the progress made during the past year featured the General Court of the Hudson's Bay Company, held in London on June 25. Canadians, while interested in the success of this ancient company, which has for so many years occupied a prominent place in the Dominion's development, will note with particular satisfaction the remarks of the governor, Mr. Charles V. Sale, with regard to the prosperity and advancement of Canada.

After dealing with general conditions, Mr. Sale said, in part, with reference to the West: In 1909, Agriculture was the one great source of wealth, and wheat almost the only cash crop. For the most part the rural population had not long entered upon the land, and, speaking generally, had little beyond the bare necessities for cultivating the soil. Roads were few and poor; provinces and municipalities alike were committed to an expenditure out of proportion to income.

Today the country is dotted with prosperous farms, equipped with machinery enabling one man to do the work of many; diversity in farm products spreads the risk of adverse seasons; roads have been improved and railways extended; the telephone, motor car and wireless are everywhere in evidence; the provinces and municipalities have established their finance on a sound basis; the cities have become permanent centres, and, most important of all, the country no longer depends so much as it did on agriculture alone.

Aladdin himself was not more fortunate than the owners of the great mines which have come into sight within the last few years. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia gain great wealth from their mineral production, and now it seems likely that Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been equally favored by nature. Along with mining there has been a great power development, and electricity in all its applications has favored the growth of industries, so that Winnipeg, although a long way behind Montreal and Toronto, is now the fourth manufacturing city in Canada.

Cheap power from coal and the steam engine was the foundation on which English industries were raised. Cheaper power from water and the electric generator is the foundation on which industries in Western Canada may rest secure.

With the changes I have outlined, one must revise ideas of the rate at which a country may progress or of the manner in which its people may work, live, spend and save. Commanding such potentialities, the individual produces more, and earns more for his share in the production; his wife spends more and wants to spend it in ways and under conditions which suit her surroundings.

If you have visited Canada within the last two or three years, I need not say more; but, if not, I urge you to go, for nothing but actual experience will bring home the facts I have tried to lay before you. These, at all events, are the considerations which rule our policy.

Ontario is the chief mineral-producing province of the Dominion. Ontario's annual mineral output has doubled in value in the last 15 years, and in no part of the world is there to-day more intense interest in the search for, and development of, mining properties.

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Nobody can be thoroughly at ease in any athletic activity unless the zone of danger is guarded. Nature left certain delicate cords and tendons unprotected. Instinctively the body seeks to guard them . . . stiffens ever so slightly. Your game suffers.

Wear a PAL, and improve it. PAL is far superior to the ordinary all-elastic supporter. It is porous . . . knit of soft-covered elastic threads. A more efficient supporter . . . snug where it should be . . . comfortable all over. PAL doesn't get perspiration-stiff . . . doesn't chafe. And it will outwear two or three ordinary supporters. At all drug stores . . . one dollar and a quarter.

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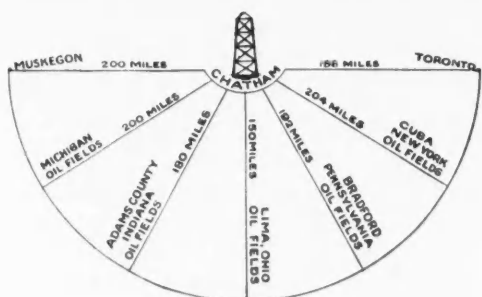
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CANADIAN GROWTH



Within a radius of approximately two hundred miles from Chatham, the centre of Ontario's oil and gas fields—and near which city the Ajax Oil & Gas Company recently brought in a 5-million-foot gasser in virgin territory—are the oil fields of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and the newly discovered Michigan fields. The formations which have been such prolific producers of oil and gas in these fields also exist in southwestern Ontario.

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Penman's Limited THE PRAIRIE CITIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1929.
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 22nd day of July, 1929.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1929.
By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
27th June, 1929.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share for the quarter ending July 31st, 1929, has been declared on Class "A" shares, payable on the 1st day of August, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July, 1929.
By order of the Board,
FRED SHANN,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
July 3rd, 1929.

The Brading Breweries

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 22
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (.50) per share upon the No. 22 Value Common Stock of the Company, has been declared payable August 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at close of business July 15th 1929.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN RANKIN,
Secy-Treas.

Sale Completed

PAYMENT in full of the purchase price for the acquisition of the business of William A. Rogers Limited and its subsidiary, Canadian William A. Rogers, was made on July 2 by Oneida Community Limited, and this company is now operating the Rogers plants. The transaction involved a sum of \$2,750,000 cash, and this money is in the treasury of William Rogers along with the money obtained from the sale of the retained investments and other assets that were not included in the sale to Oneida.

The next process will be the distribution of assets to the shareholders, and the winding up of the company. It will probably be necessary to call a special general meeting of shareholders to sanction the liquidation, and the surrender of the charter. This matter is now in the hands of the company's solicitors, and a notice calling the meeting will be forwarded to the stockholders.

On the occasion of the previous meeting, when approval of the sale was given, it was officially estimated that the common stockholders of William A. Rogers would receive \$72 a share in cash, and the preferred shareholders \$100 in accordance with the company's charter. The bond issue has already been called for redemption, and no time will be lost in making the distribution to the company's stockholders once the necessary legal details are completed.

FINANCIAL CONTACTS

The Bank of Montreal, with over 600 Branches in Canada and world-wide banking connections, offers valuable service in foreign exchange and foreign trade. It finances exports and imports. It issues commercial credits. It remits money to foreign countries by mail or cable. It buys and sells bills of exchange. It sells travellers' cheques and travellers' letters of credit.

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BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$900,000,000

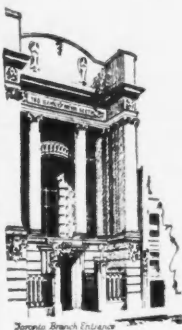


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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$20,000,000
Total Assets, \$270,000,000



Foreign Power Securities Corporation Limited



6% Convertible Bonds

NET Earnings of L'Energie Industrielle in which Foreign Power Securities Corporation holds a substantial interest, have increased 86% since 1920. This figure gives some idea of the rapid electrification of France and the possibilities for future growth.

Foreign Power Securities Corporation Limited is also directly or indirectly interested in 39 other power companies in France and Madagascar all of which are expanding at a gratifying rate.

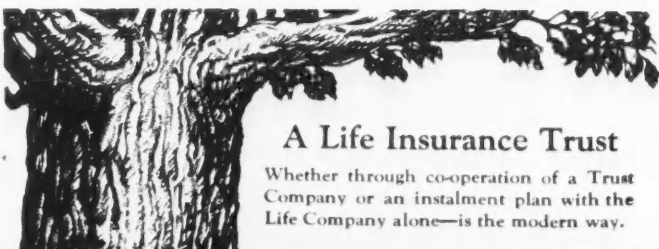
Thus the 6% Convertible Bonds of Foreign Power Securities Corporation (convertible up to and including June 1st, 1934, into 20 shares of Common for each \$1000 bond) offer an excellent opportunity to participate in the future growth of these companies while at the same time paying a good interest return.

Assets are equivalent to \$2985 for each \$1000 bond.

Price 100 and accrued interest to yield 6%

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The New Reparations Plan

Chief Result of Experts' Conference Is Putting Question On Business Basis—So-Called "Young Plan" Introduces Important Modifications—Britain Expects Acceptance

By LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

THE document in which the agreement of the experts at the recent Paris Conference on Reparations is embodied is so packed with figures and proposals that few of the Governments concerned and few experts have as yet digested it sufficiently to express their final comments and opinions. It is, however, possible to state one or two broad and general conclusions as to the merits of the long and patient work of the distinguished delegates.

The first and perhaps the most important point is that the Reparations question has now been lifted as far as may be out of the political sphere. The new Plan—the Young Plan, as it will be called—may not be the last word. Difficulties over its working may arise. But the new machinery through which German payments to her creditors will henceforth be made is such that technical troubles will not cause a political crisis. The whole affair of reparations becomes a matter of international business and finance, regulated on a purely business footing.

The leading feature of the new scheme is that the annuities demanded from Germany under the Dawes Scheme have been substantially reduced, and the fanciful figure of 132 milliards of marks fixed in 1921 as Germany's total liability has passed into academic history. German payments are now definitely set out and limited. The annuities which cease in 1988, or earlier if there is any remission of inter-Allied debts, average just below 2,000 million marks, as against 2½ milliards, which was the "standard annuity" under the Dawes Scheme.

There are those who still say that this figure is a higher one than Germany can meet. Whether that view is right or wrong, the answer to it is clear. It is, by common consent the lowest figure which the Governments of the creditor Powers were likely to accept, and indeed to be able to accept owing to the state of public opinion in their respective countries. Moreover, the Experts have clearly recognised the possibility that the figure may prove too high, and have provided for that contingency by fixing only a small part of the standard annuity viz. 660 million marks as "unconditional". If Germany falls on evil days the larger portion of the annual payments will be liable to postponement, on terms which will give her a breathing space, but which will make it to her interest to pay as much as possible as quickly as possible. The fixation of even a portion of the annuities unconditionally has this great merit, that France will be able, if she wishes to "mobilise" and capitalise in the money markets of the world some part of her claim to these long-drawn-out annual payments.

Three more main points call for comment. Few people really believe that the present huge international debt payments will continue to be paid throughout several generations, and this possibility is foreseen in the Young Plan. If any remission of inter-Allied debts takes place during the first 37 years of the Young Plan, Germany will get two-thirds of the benefit of such remissions, and the ex-allies one-third. The full benefit of any such remissions in the last 22 years of the plan is to go to Germany. Thus, for the first time the two problems of reparations and inter-Allied debts are formally and inextricably coupled

together. That is the first of the three points.

The second concerns the distribution among the creditors of the moneys transferred by Germany. It was in this connection that a hitch arose which threatened to break up the Paris conference. The difficulty has been surmounted by the assent of the British delegates to a reduction of Britain's percentage of the total payments, in return for which her prospective receipts in the immediate future, during which British payments to America reach their maximum, are increased. The third point is the creation of the International Bank. This proposal is full of potentialities, good and bad, and many years will pass before experience shows whether the present proposals require modification.

Of the settlement as a whole British opinion holds that it is a fair and workable compromise; and great surprise will be felt in London, if the Young Plan is not definitely adopted and accepted by all the governments concerned.

New Gold Record

Canadian Production
Reaches \$39,082,005
in 1928

CANADIAN mines produced 1,890,589 fine ounces of gold in 1928, worth \$39,082,005, according to a revised figure made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a new high record. The record of the year 1927 was \$38,300,464.

Production from the Nova Scotia mines, at 1,290 fine ounces, was less than half that produced in 1927.

The Quebec output of 60,006 fine ounces was very much greater than in any previous year, due largely to the continuous operation of the Noranda smelter, where gold recoveries from copper ores treated during the year averaged \$3.82 per ton.

Ontario produced 1,578,434 fine ounces, a decrease from the 1927 output of 1,627,050 fine ounces. Production from the Porcupine camp was somewhat lower than the previous year, but this decrease was nearly offset by the 26 per cent. increase in the output from the Kirkland Lake area. Some gold was recovered from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area.

Manitoba produced 18,813 fine ounces a considerable increase over 1927.

British Columbia's output at 196,617 fine ounces was 7 per cent greater than in the previous year. Alluvial gold production was slightly less than in 1927. A large part of the gold production from this Province was obtained as a by-product of copper and silver mining. The yield from this source is subject to yearly variations, depending on the grade of ore mined.

Yukon production amounted to 34,364 fine ounces, comprising 34,116 fine ounces in silver-lead ores exported.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night": I have been a reader of "Saturday Night" for several years and have no hesitation in saying it is the best written paper published in this country. I particularly like the Financial Section. I enclose my cheque for \$4 in renewal of my subscription.

—R. J. Y., Vancouver, B.C.



SENATOR DONAT RAYMOND
Who was elected a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the last quarterly meeting of the Board.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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Advice, based upon wide experience, is constantly available through National City offices to help you in selecting sound investments. Inquiries are invited and will be given careful attention.



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IF SOMEONE TOLD YOU that you were not looking fit, would you wind up your business without taking the advice of a medical man?

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